The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,314—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
THE OLDEST AND BEST MATURED.
The largest sales in India.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
"Napier Johnstone"—Heart Bottle.. ... } Prices from
"Carlton," 11 years; Carlton, 5 years. .. } Rs. 21
"Glentromie" and Ardr w Ushers ... .. } Rs. 41
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. }
Dublin Whisky Distillery Co.'s, Irish ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. "THAMES," leaving 29th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the launch to convey passengers to the English Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCK-YARD, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton....	29th May
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson..	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3034	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond ...	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES.....	4196	800	E. Stewart.....	10th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passenger on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich...	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE.....	E. Perini.....	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

				on or about
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	27th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

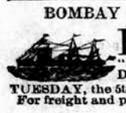
above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, inst., BRINDISI on the 26th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA.....	M. Garofolich...	4,200	600	14th June.

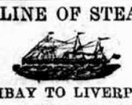
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain DETTLESEN, will SAIL as above, on TUESDAY, the 5th June.
For freight and passage, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard	3600	400	13th June

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes.....	4100	500	26th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck, and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
PASSAGES BOOKED TO LONDON OVERLAND ON SPECIALLY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

THE S.S. "RUFFORD HALL," 4,000 tons, 500 H. P., Captain MOFFAT, WILL SAIL on 24th May. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,536 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
BRITANNIA..	F. Bilght.....	3069	480	26th May.
CALIFORNIA.	T. Garvie	3416	480	6th June.
ROUMANIA...	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th ,,

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VICTORIA	W. Russell.....	3357	480	21st June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
THE s. s. RUFFORD HALL, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, morning of THURSDAY, the 24th inst, from M Shed, Prince's Dock.
Passengers should be on board not later than 7-30 a.m. Heavy baggage should be shipped on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Eighteen per cent. equivalent to Rs. 90 per share declared at the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st WILL BE PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1888, to shareholders on the Register at THIS DATE, on production of Share Certificates.
By order,
J. R. MORGAN,
Acting Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 15th May, 1888.

IODIZED
SARSAPARILLA.
A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.
PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.
AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.
AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.
THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.
It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.
For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the stomach, it is very useful.
In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.
Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.
THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.
An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable
NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPROVED HOAR & CO.'S TRAVELLING BAGS.
"MAXIMUM CAPACITY."
"MINIMUM WEIGHT."
SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.
THE PULLMAN, THE LIMITED MAIL, THE INTERNATIONAL } From Rs. 40 to Rs. 78
12½ per cent. Cash Discount.
The Largest Assortment of Reliable Travelling Requisites in the East.
HOAR & CO., { TRUNK AND BAG WAREHOUSE } BOMBAY.

A, L & W'S
Unshrinkable Flannels for District Wear.
Unshrinkable Flannels for Shirts or Sleeping Suits.
Unshrinkable White Saxony Flannel.
Unshrinkable White Twilled Flannel.
Unshrinkable White Silk and Flannel.
Unshrinkable "Tropical" Flannels.
Unshrinkable Colored Flannels.
Unshrinkable Silk and Wool Mixture.
Superior White or Coloured Spun Silks.
The genuine Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture.
Soft Colored Zephyr Shirtings.
The New Colored "Cambridge" Shirting.
Messrs. ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE will forward their new Pattern and Descriptive Catalogue on receipt of Letter or Post Card. They continue to keep, as usual, one quality only, *viz.*, the best.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED-JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W. in a Diamond AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.
N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.
This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.
To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.
TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposit Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.
CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.
CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES
SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY
SEASON 1888.
WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—
VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino..... from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino..... ,,	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)..... from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool..... from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan..... ,,	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants..... from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats..... from	36	0	,,

Summer Merino spliced seats.... from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats..... from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ..... ,,	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats..... from	27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.
A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
HARRY STANLEY'S.
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
PANTOMIME, SLEEPING BEAUTY.
New dresses and entirely New Scenery painted by Messrs. Chilardi and E. J. Ramsay.

In answer to a number of letters from Poona, I beg to state I shall not be able to produce the PANTOMIME in Poona owing to the stage not being large enough.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only. Box Office open at Soundy & Co. where Plan can be seen and Seats secured. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

A GERMAN STRING BAND
of LADIES and GENTLEMEN
will play at the
"IMPERIAL HOTEL BAR."
The Selectest Pieces of the latest European Repertoire.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CLAN SINCLAIR 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. Kewley, on or about 14th June,

THIS STEAMER is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE THOS. ORMISTON MEMORIAL.

THE STATUE of the late Thomas Ormiston, C.I.E., having been erected in the University Gardens, will be UNVEILED by SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt., on SATURDAY, at 6 p.m., when subscribers are invited to attend.
JOHN FLEMING,
For self and Honry Co-Secretaries.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING convened for TO-DAY, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at the Meeting held on 7th instant, stands ADJOURNED until MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1888.
W. M. MACANLAY,
Chairman.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above named Company will be held at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1888, at 2-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of having the accounts laid before them showing the manner in which the WINDING-UP has been conducted, and the property of the Company DISPOSED OF, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators. Also to consider and pass a resolution that the books, accounts, and documents of this Company and of the Liquidators thereof be made over to the Borar Manufacturing Company, Limited, upon the dissolution of the Company.—Dated at Bombay the 22nd day of May, 1888.
MICHAEL R. D'QUADROS,
H. H. DANTRA,
JEHANGHIR HORMUSJEE.
Liquidators.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 72 tons 14 cwts (more or less) CAST-IRON consisting of obsolete SHELLS which will be broken before issue. The shells are now lying at the Ordnance Depot, Poona. Tenderers should state the amount per ton for delivery at the Depot premises, and submit them to the Deputy Commissary in charge, Ordnance Depot, Poona, superscribed "Tender for Shells" not later than the 1st proxima. Tenders will be subject to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, Poona.
P. NELSON, Captain,
Deputy Commissary, in charge, Ordnance Depot, Poona.
Poona, 17th May, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3, per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

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An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
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With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, of eight annas per share, will be distributed at the offices of the Company, on and after the 22nd May, 1888, to shareholders, whose names are on the Company's Register on the 7th May, 1888.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 7th May, to MONDAY, the 21st May, 1888, both days inclusive.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 24½, High Holborn, LONDON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CLOSING OF THE BYCULLA GOODS STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of June next, the present arrangements for receipt and despatch of Goods at, and from, the Byculla Station will CEASE.
2. Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and all articles carried at Passenger Coaching rates will be booked to, and from, the Byculla Station as at present.
3. All articles booked as Goods at Goods Train rates, including Grass, Hay, &c., will be received at, and despatched from, the Bombay Waree Bunder Goods Depot as heretofore.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the First of May, 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of quarters for the staff of the Junction Station of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways at Dadar.
Drawings and specifications with schedules of quantities, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 23rd instant, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.
Tenders to be addressed "To the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company," and endorsed "Tender for quarters for joint staff at Dadar."
Tenders to be delivered not later than at noon, Bombay time, on the 2nd June, 1888.
A sum of One Thousand Rupees to be deposited with each Tender, the deposit to be endorsed "In favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Bran New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.
A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance Strap and Victoria Iron; and best double Bridle complete.
Some Second-hand English and Country-built Landaus, suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."
these Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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CAN BE HAD AT

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(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
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THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
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THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5"	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
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"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
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ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 13	"
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"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

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IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 38 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from afirm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne is DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne' Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188
Full Particulars on Application; and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1885	£988,136
" 1886	£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

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1871	£2,196,972 15 8		1881	£4,673,299 5 1	
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THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The ONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE
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ESTABLISHED 1824.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
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INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,907,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.
FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 do.
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 do.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY.....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE.....Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN.....Gold Foil	" 58
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	" 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

TO BE LET, a very desirable and most conveniently situated AIRY FLOOR, only a minute's walk from Railway Station, as well as from tram. It is open from four sides, and has a large compound and garden, with servants' quarters and stabling. Rent, only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

FOR SALE, 30 MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of Rs. 1,000 each of the BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, re-payable in 1894, and bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. For particulars apply to BANK of BOMBAY, by whom tenders will be received.
Bombay, 14th May, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Queen-Empress' Birthday Parade, General Parade Ground, morning.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Flambro (s), from Cardiff; Marie (barque) Port Natal; Bormida (s), Hongkong; and Valiant (ship), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clan Murray (s), and Fastnet (s), for Marseilles. To-day :—Rufford Hall (s), for Liverpool; Othello (s), and Salerno (s), Hull; Coconada (s), Marmagao; Etolia (s), Marseilles; and Elpis (s), Belfast.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Kambat arrived here on Tuesday, and is residing in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

LOST.—Balkrishna Rajana reported to the police on Tuesday having dropped a watch, a gold chain and a lockst, valued at Rs. 150, somewhere between Damar Lane and Kandawady.

THREE PICKPOCKETS.—Cadur Dhukee, Rahim Cassum and Withul Bapoo *alias* Ismail Bapoo were yesterday charged by Mr. Foard, Acting Superintendent of the E. Division, before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No. 1 with stealing a purse containing a currency note for Rs. 500 and ten annas in cash, of Ali Akbar Mahomed, on the night of the 12th instant, while at the Victoria Theatre, in Falkland Road, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 with dishonestly receiving the stolen property, and aiding and abetting accused No. 1 in the commission of the offence. The accused, who were at the Victoria Theatre on the night in question, followed up the complainant while he was leaving the theatre and pushed up against him in the crowd. Soon afterwards the complainant missed the purse and its contents, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the three accused. It was subsequently discovered that accused No. 1, after stealing the purse, made it over to the other two accused, who immediately decamped. Soon after the three accused met together, and accused No. 1 handed the currency note for Rs. 500, to be cashed, to a Marwarree shroff, named Soba Pudma, in Cammateepoora 1st Lane, and took a sum of Rs. 271 from him, stating that he would take the balance the following day. In the meantime the three accused, after having equally shared the booty, squandered it. They were arrested by the police, and the balance of Rs. 229 was recovered from the Marwarree. The three accused were convicted. Accused No. 1, who was the principal mover in the affair, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 to eighteen months each.

THE REPORTED ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.—We are glad to hear that the accident on the Southern Mahratta Railway, reported in our issue of Monday, was very much slighter than was represented. An axle-box broke, and a waggon was thrown off the road; but all was repaired in about half an hour. No lives were lost.—*Poona Observer.*

A SNAKE AMONG PATIENTS.—One of the hospital coolies saw, on entering the European ward, a snake coiled round the shade of a suspended lamp. The reptile perceiving it had been observed glided towards the floor along a folding screen that touched the lamp on one side and concealed the bed of Mr. McManus from the remainder of the ward on the other. The man seized it close to the head, and despatched it at once. It measured nearly two feet, and was found to be of a venomous species, but not a cobra.—*Deccan Times.*

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 7th instant, regarding the voluntary winding-up of the company under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882. Mr. W. M. Macaulay, the chairman of the company, presided. At the suggestion of some of the shareholders the meeting was adjourned to Monday next, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton heard a case in which Joseph Samson, an Apothecary in the Subordinate Medical Department, was summoned by his wife, Esther, for refusing to support her. Mr. Starling appeared in support of the summons and Mr. Hurryshunker for the defence. In stating the facts of the case Mr. Starling said the complainant and the defendant had been married in 1872; but in December of the same year he began to ill-treat her. This lasted for several years, and eventually forced the wife to leave the defendant and live with her parents. She had been living with them since 1874. During the space of two years Esther had often left her husband for her parents' house owing to his cruelty, but returned to him on his undertaking in writing not to ill-treat her, and in future to behave properly towards her. This undertaking, however, Mr. Starling added, the defendant did not keep, and it led to the separation in 1874. It occurred in Belgaum, where Sampson had been transferred. Mr. Starling denied that there had been anything wrong, as imputed by the defence, in the conduct of Esther. In Belgaum the defendant drove her out of his house, and she lived in the house of a friend with the females. The learned counsel denied that his client had been divorced by the defendant, at any rate neither the Jewish custom nor the Mahomedan mode of divorcing had been gone through. The reason why proceedings had not been taken early was because the defendant was never in Bombay.

In defence Mr. Hurryshunker denied that there had been any ill-treatment, and stated that prosecutrix had left his protection, in fact, had eloped with a caste-fellow.

The case was proceeded with, and Esther corroborated the statement made by Mr. Starling. She detailed numerous instances of cruelty, both at the hands of the defendant and members of his family, who were, she said, induced to ill-treat her by him. She denied having ever misbehaved herself.

The father of the defendant was the next witness, who deposed to having arranged the marriage between the parties. He stated that he intended to marry his son to another lady, but Samson did not like her and wanted to marry Esther, because she was somewhat educated, and as he looked forward to becoming an apothecary he desired an educated wife. Witness said that his son never liked the complainant, and commenced early to ill-treat her. When he was married he was a student in the Grant Medical College, and used to bring home bones of dead men to frighten her.

Further evidence was led, and the case was adjourned.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FAILURES.

THE following correspondence has passed between Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the Registrar of the Bombay University :—

Bombay, 24th April 1888.

To the Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to enquire whether a member of the Senate may have access to any portion of the Records of the University—the Proceedings of the Syndicate, or of any of the faculties, or of the Senate, as well as the examination returns and papers in your custody. I want this information, because I contemplate placing before the Senate, at an early opportunity, my proposal for a committee of enquiry into the causes of greatly increasing number of failures at the various examinations held by the University, and before doing so, I should like to obtain the most accurate data to be found in those Records themselves. I do not myself see the slightest objection to any Fellow inspecting any portion of those Records, though I am quiet aware that the policy of secrecy finds favour with some.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, Nanabhai Haridas, Fellow.

No. 135 of 1888-89. Office of the University Registrar, Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

To The Honorable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B., Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, I am directed by the Syndicate to state that the archives of the University office, though at the disposal of the Senate as a body, are not at the disposal of particular Fellows. The Syndicate do not feel warranted in allowing a privilege in this respect to one Fellow which they might have to refuse to others.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, P. Peterson, University Registrar,

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C. S. I., presided at the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, and there were also present Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

THE OLD SECRETARIAT PREMISES.

Sirdar Diler Jung, C.I.E., having applied for permission to rebuild portions of the old Secretariat premises, the Municipal Commissioner asked the sanction of the Council to the taking up of about 342·78 square yards at Bruce Lane, at the rate of Rs. 30 per square yard, which was the same rate last year for Tamrind Lane, for the improvement of the street.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that he had come to know that the Sirdar had purchased the old Secretariat premises very cheap; in fact, he had purchased 13,000 square yards of land, with the existing buildings, at Rs. 35 per square yard.

Mr. Banajee thought that, if Government had sold the land in lots, a far higher price would have been realised. It was strange that the property was not sold publicly.

Dr. Cowasjee wished to know if the money would be paid to the Sirdar.

Mr. Javerilal: It might be liable to attachment.

Mr. Banajee remarked it was a great pity that the Municipality were not given an opportunity of purchasing the property. They might have used the buildings as Municipal offices or for some other purpose.

Dr. Cowasjee said it was a very good stroke of business the Sirdar made; for the day after the purchase he was offered a profit of a lakh of rupees upon a resale of the property.

Mr. Javerilal: That is also my information.

The sanction asked for by the Commissioner was given.

MR. B. MACEWEN'S SERVICES.

The Secretary submitted a memorandum from the acting Municipal Commissioner forwarding correspondence on the question of leave to Mr. R. MacEwen. As in the case of Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. MacEwen asked for three months' privilege and fifteen months' sick leave in continuation, referring at some length to his services as a Municipal officer in Bombay and at Tansa, and remarking that, although he wished to make no comparison, he thought he was entitled to consideration in view of his past and his present important services at Tansa, which had considerably impaired his health. The Commissioner had granted fifteen months' sick leave, but felt himself unable to grant the three months' privilege leave asked for by Mr. MacEwen.

Mr. Javerilal said he was glad the matter had come up before the Council again. It was brought before the last meeting of the Council in a very irregular manner. The appointment of a successor to Mr. MacEwen was made, his salary was fixed, he was telegraphed for, and yet not a word was mentioned about it in the list of business.

The Chairman: The matter was brought forward at the last meeting, and the appointment was made by the Commissioner on the ground of urgency.

Mr. Javerilal contended that, as a matter of principle, the Council ought to have been informed beforehand of all the circumstances connected with the appointment. A successor to Mr. MacEwen was appointed and sent for, and yet the Council knew nothing about it.

The Chairman said Mr. Javerilal was out of order in referring to the appointment made at the last meeting. That question was not before the meeting now.

Mr. Javerilal contended that the present discussion was a continuation of what took place at the last meeting; and that he was therefore entitled to have his say in the matter.

The Chairman said that the present question was a different one. Mr. MacEwen had applied for a re-consideration of the leave sanctioned to him. Any other discussion would be out of order.

Mr. Javerilal hoped that the irregularity would not be allowed to occur again. He proposed that Mr. MacEwen be informed that the leave granted to him on the 16th inst. could not be altered; and that if he wished to retire from the Municipal service on pension, he must apply in the usual way as provided for in the by-laws.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner, in the course of his remarks, observed, that Mr. MacEwen had no doubt done his work very well; and he (the Commissioner) would have asked the Council to treat his case as a special one had the rules permitted of his doing so.

The proposition was then agreed to.

A QUESTION OF GENERAL SANCTION.

The next matter was a letter from the Commissioner asking for general sanction to his expending such sums as may be necessary from time to time out of the grant of Rs. 20,000 recently sanctioned for the erection of latrines and urinals.

Mr. Javerilal said that, by according a general sanction, the Council would be departing from their general practice, and would practically be abdicating the functions which properly devolved upon them.

Colonel Merewether proposed that, subject in all cases to the provisions of the contract sections, the Town Council accord their general sanction to the acting Municipal Commissioner's expending such sums as may be necessary from time to time, out of the grant of Rs. 20,000 recently sanctioned for the erection of latrines and urinals. That a return be presented to the Council by the acting Municipal Commissioner quarterly, showing the amount expended from the grant during the previous three months, and the nature of the work performed.

Mr. Raghunath seconded the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal proposed as an amendment, that the Commissioner be informed that, in the opinion of the Town Council, he should apply for sanction for expenditure from the Rs. 20,000 in question in each case as it arose.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the amendment, which was lost, the original proposition being finally carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The Council adjourned after transacting some other business.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Pachmari Sky Races.
„ 26.—Pachmari Sky Races.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Simla Races.
„ 7.—Simla Races.
July 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE following are extracts from the report of the S.P.G., to be read at this evening's meeting :—

The committee has to mourn the removal of one of the ablest and most scholarly workers who has ever laboured on this side of India, the Rev. P.A. Ellis, who was forbidden by the society's medical advisers to return to his work at Nagar after the furlough granted to him in 1885. The committee much regret that only one new worker has come out from home during the two years under review (1886-87), Mr. H. C. Henham. He has been appointed to work in the Ahmednagar districts under Mr. Taylor. Still the clerical staff of the society in the diocese falls far short of the number required for the work, and cannot in any way be considered an adequate representation of the society which so embodies and represents the mind of the Church of England as the S.P.G. The home society fully recognizes our need and helps us with men and money as far as it can; but funds do not keep pace with the growth of the work, and we can only pray that more may be led to give of their abundance, and that more labourers may be led to expend their time and labour in those mission fields in our midst, which teem with human souls, waiting to be gathered in. The grant in 1886, owing to the all-round reduction, was £5,100. As, however, exchange had fallen very low, this brought in a larger amount in rupees than the grant of the previous year. Thanks to this cause and to the fact that the Revs. G. Ledgard and P. Ellis were absent on furlough, the surplus of Rs. 2,687-15-8 is larger than it otherwise would have been. In 1887 the exchange having fallen still lower, the same grant yielded a still larger amount of rupees, and owing to the same causes, as in 1886, the cash balance increased to Rs. 10,949, thus enabling the committee to meet the charges of 1888 with a grant still further reduced by £375. With the consent of the standing committee in London this balance is being sunk in buildings much needed in the Nagar mission. The work of the missionaries has always suffered seriously from the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of getting about freely over so enormous a district during the end of the hot weather and the whole of the rains. The committee rejoice to be able to state that, owing to a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 to the Dapoli school buildings, the Rev. A. Gadney has been enabled to entirely clear that mission from the burden of debt. The committee beg to thank the home society for a special fund of £56-16-2 granted to them (of which £37-10 have been placed to the general fund, £17-17-8, by special leave, was handed over to the Panch Howds Mission, and the rest to the Ahmednagar Mission); also to the Bible Society for grants to Bible women. It is a matter of regret to the Bishop and the committee that the most marked change which has taken place during the period under review has been the abandonment of one field of the society's operations in this diocese—that of Poona. It was a part of the policy of the late Bishop Douglas to try and occupy the Deccan with a continuous chain of missions, extending from Ahmednagar to Kolhapur, and of this chain Poona formed a most important link. The conception was worthy of its originator; but unhappily the means for carrying it out have ever been inadequate, and it became apparent by degrees that the scheme was too large for the resources of the Society in Western India. Neither Kolhapur nor Nagar were properly manned with European or native workers, and both Poona and Nagar had at some time or other been entirely without European missionaries, while Nagar had been once or twice left with only one. The conviction dawned slowly on the Bishop and the committee that there was nothing for it but to reduce the number of stations in order to concentrate the forces of the society where they could be employed to the greatest advantage. This conviction was rather resisted after it had forced itself upon unwilling acceptance. There were several reasons why Poona should be abandoned rather then either of the other Deccan stations. It was the only one of the three where any other Church of England Mission was at work. In view of all the considerations it was felt that, unwilling as all the supporters of the society must be to see itself unrepresented in the capital of the Deccan, if concentration were imperative, Poona was the station which must be abandoned. As the result of the abandonment of Poona, the society has once more two missionaries at Kolhapur. District work has been energetically recommenced, and the society's agents who had been living at the Mission House at Kolhapur for long have been called upon to take up their abode at central places in the districts, as so little could be done in the districts by a single-handed missionary. The period under review has been a memorable one for the Nagar Mission owing to its having, after an interval of seven years, again enjoyed a visit from the Bishop of Calcutta. The girls' school at Nagar has maintained its efficiency admirably under Miss Wickham, and there is every reason to hope it will continue to do so, as Miss Wickham has now Miss Howtry and Miss Brown working with her. The Indo-British Institution, which is in charge of the society, and which is doing much good work in educating and caring for poor European and Eurasian children, have occupied the new buildings on the Esplanade. The rooms are spacious and airy, and accommodate about 130 children. After referring to the work done in other stations, especially in Dapoli, and to the good work done by Mr. and Mrs. Gadney, the report went on to say that Mrs. Gadney had tried with entire success the plan, hitherto unknown in this diocese, of keeping the Christian girls at school and unmarried up to the age of twenty or twenty-one and had succeeded in making of several of them very useful and trustworthy fellow-workers respected by all. Dapoli offered peculiar advantages for an experiment of this kind. There was not ground for believing that the same success would attend it on wider fields at present, but it was an immense point to have established, so that the system of early marriages fraught as it was with so many disasters, was not a necessary feature of Indian mission work. In concluding their report, the committee pointed out that the present was a time of vast opportunities, and urged the friends of the society to aid and strengthen it not only by more liberal gifts, but specially by prayer.

A LUNAR PHENOMENON.

MR. M. RATNAVELACHARIAR, Professor of Physics, Nizam College, writes to the *Deccan Times* ;—

As no mention seems to have been made in newspapers of a rather remarkable appearance which the moon presented some days ago, I give you a description of the phenomenon as I observed it, in the hope that it might interest your readers. On Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, I, as well as a few friends of mine, noticed from the back verandah of the Albert Reading Room, at 20 to 7 o'clock that the crescent of the moon presented a distinctly pale bluish-green appearance. The color gradually faded the whiteness advancing from the concave towards the convex side of the crescent, and the moon regained her wonted look in about 7 minutes. Although the sun had set at the time, there was strong twilight in which one could read small print with perfect ease. When night fairly set in, a well-defined halo, of diameter about three times that of the moon, encircled the crescent, and I observed it to last until I retired to bed, about 11 o'clock. I may add that I noticed nothing unusual about the sun-set that evening. If the Government Meteorologist here or at Chudderghaut observed, about the same time, anything abnormal about the condition of the atmosphere, especially as regards its humidity, I would suggest his communicating the fact to you as it is likely to be of material help in explaining the phenomenon. When some four years ago—shortly after the volcanic eruption at Krakatao—the sun appeared green, while at the horizon, Professor Michie Smith, of the Madras Christian College, relied upon the presence, to an excessive extent, of aqueous vapour in the upper regions of the atmosphere, as revealed by spectrocopic examination, for a probable explanation of the unique phenomenon; and his theory, if I mistake not, was pretty generally accepted by Physicists.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·735
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky[clouded=10).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, WNW, NW, NNW. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	330

* From midnight to midnight.

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Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

BENGAL.

THE DOVETON MURDER CASE.—A correspondent writes :—After the sentence of death had been passed on Meher Ali, on Friday evening, and before he was removed from the dock, he was heard to make the following statement :—"What sort of justice is this? From the beginning I told the police (pointing to Superintendent Hill) that we three had committed the murder. Now, why should two be let off and I alone hanged?" On going down the stairs, he saw his son, whom he abused in very filthy language, and said, "I told you not to have me defended, and you had me defended. Now (again making use of abusive language towards his son) not only is my life gone, but my Rs. 9,000 that you paid to defend me. Send all my papers to the jail to-morrow, and what little property remains now, I will dispose of." The son, when he went outside the Court premises, saw the man who was chiefly instrumental in the defending of Meher Ali, and he heaped upon him the abuse which his father had showered on him, and was about to give him a good thrashing, when he ran into the Eden Gardens, and thus escaped.—*Indian Daily News.*

OFFENDING RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.—A case of some considerable importance is pending before Baboo Mohendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, which has arisen through an outrage offered to the feelings of Brahmins and high-caste Sudras by a low caste in Bengal called *Jogis*, who have recently begun to wear the holy thread of the Brahmins, styling themselves Devas (gods) and professors of Brahminical theology. The prosecution alleges that, during the last Charak Poojah ceremony at a village called Duffarpur, in Howrah, a *Jogi* of the name of Fakir Chunder Nath was called upon to become a Sonnyashi of Sivah, and to wear the thread appertaining to it. This, he refused, on the ground that he would have to forfeit the position of a Brahmin which he had recently attained. Thereupon the Brahminical party, headed by one Nobo Coomar Banerjee, fell upon him and dragged him from his house, and, after tearing off the holy thread from his body, he was compelled to go through the ceremony which he had objected to. The case has been brought up under Sections 295 and 352 of the Indian Penal Code, and is watched with keen interest by a large class of the Hindoo community.—*Ibid.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT THE KIDDERPUR DOCKS.—Ramdherry Dossad and five others, employed on the Kidderpur Dock works in various capacities, have been charged with the theft of 38 Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each, along with a quantity of wearing apparel and brass utensils, belonging to Debee Deen Roy. It appears that the complainant is employed as a darwan by Messrs. Atkinson Brothers, and resides on the dock premises. His duty is to engage and pay the workmen their wages weekly for which he draws on his employers. Early on the morning of the 11th instant the complainant, on awakening from sleep, discovered an underground excavation leading from the outer end of his house and opening into the kitchen adjoining his bed room. On looking about the room he found that his wooden chest containing Government currency notes to the value of Rs. 3,800, as also his clothes, brass utensils, and a silver watch, valued at a further sum of Rs. 200, were gone. The day following a poddar of Lall Bazar called at the Currency Office and presented a note for Rs. 100 when it was detected to be one of the stolen notes. He was immediately made over to the police and taken before the Deputy Commissioner. The police then proceeded to Mocheekhola along with the accused and arrested the other five men. From information furnished by them, some more of the brass utensils were found buried in three different spots within the dock premises. Accused No. 1 said that the bundle containing the stolen notes had been thrown by him into a drain near the place of his arrest. The police on returning to the spot found the bundle which contained 28 notes.—*Ibid.*

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—On the rifle range at Dum Dum, three men of the 7th Bengal Infantry have been severely injured by a shot from a rifle. While some men of the battalion were engaged at target practice, the "cease fire" was sounded, and Lieutenant Smith, 7th B. I. and a few sepoys went to examine the targets. Suddenly a rifle went off, the bullet striking a sepoy in the knee and injuring two other sepoys. The man whom the bullet struck first has had his leg amputated, and is progressing favourably. The other two are also doing well. The man who fired the shot stated that it was an accident. He is under arrest, and a Court of Enquiry will be held.—*Englishman.*

GRIEVOUS HURT—On Saturday, a young Mohamedan was charged with this offence before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipur. His mother had borrowed Rs. 3 from another Mohamedan, who, on the evening of Thursday last, demanded payment, which led to a quarrel. Accused, on returning home, hearing that his mother had been insulted, struck the complainant on the head with a bamboo, causing a compound fracture of the skull. He was forthwith removed to the Police Hospital, where he is said to be in a precarious condition. His dying declaration has been recorded by the Deputy Magistrate.—*Ibid.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 12th of May there were 236 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 216 deaths, and the death-rate was 262 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 53 from cholera, 64 from fevers, 27 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—4 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 163 Hindus, 63 Mahomedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks ;—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th May was 236, against 216 and 240 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 63. There were 53 deaths from cholera against 61 and 69 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 64 and 9 respectively, against 45 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·4 per mille per annum, against 26·2, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

THE HINDU THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE PROJECT.—A public meeting of Hindu gentlemen, in connection with the Hindu Theological College Fund, was held at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the [illegible] inst., in Sowcar Purushotamma Davaji's Hall, in Black Town, Madras, when a lecture on "The necessity of a Hindu Theological College" was delivered in Telugu by the president of the Fund The chair was taken by M. R. Ry. Kokkonda Venkatanamu Pantulu Garoo, a Telugu and Sanskrit poet and pandit, well-known in Southern India. A correspondent informs us that "the lecturer, Mr. Pandivaji gave many cogent arguments in favor of such a College and illustrated his remarks by quotations from the Vedas, Dharma Sastras, Puranas, &c. The lecture lasted for about two hours. The chairman then expressed his sympathy with the movement and called upon all true Hindus to contribute their mite to the fund. Mr. M. Ramakristniah Pantulu Garoo then thanked both the lecturer and the Chairman for their able lectures and expressed his resolution to further the movement to the best of his abilities. He said that even Hindu women are taking great interest in the establishment of a Theological College, because they are sending donations to him quite unsolicited. Mr. Balakristna Bhutt, Assistant Secretary of the Sowcarpet Hindu Literary Association, thanked the owner of the hall for his kindness, in allowing its use for the occasion. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Vernaculas and English tracts and leaflets were liberally distributed amongst the audience. The meeting terat 8-30 p.m., with much applause."—*Mail.*

MISCHIEF BY THE OFFICERS OF THE 9TH M. N. I.—The further hearing of the charge of mischief against the officers of the 9th M. N. I., came on for hearing on Monday, before Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town, when upon Colonel Tabutean informing the Court that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had called for plans and for further information regarding the case before instructing the Officers of the Crown to defend the same, the case was adjourned to Monday, the 4th proximo, Mr. Willie Grant, counsel for the prosecution, consenting to the same, as also to the further non-attendance at Court of Lieutenant Tuson, the Adjutant, who was proceeding very shortly on ninety days' leave to be married.—*Ibid.*

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF English Ladies.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our country women in this respect, but art has done no less, in supplying such an exquisite preparation as Rowlands' Kalydor, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, tan, sunburn, prickly heat, redness and roughness of the skin, produces a pure and delicate complexion, and has a most soothing and purifying effect on the skin during the heat and dust of summer or cold and damp of winter. Ask chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE INFANT MARRIAGE QUESTION.—A crowded meeting has been held at the house of Raja Angra, at Agra, on May 20, to hear an address by Pandit Chintamani Rao Dharphole, the lecturer, on infant marriage, extravagant marriage expenses and the reformation of Sanskrit learning, who has been lately working in Oudh as a philanthropist. He delivered an eloquent lecture denouncing the Congress idea; proposed that no delegate from the Benares district should attend the Congress meeting at Allahabad; and said that the time which was uselessly spent in political agitation by the thinking—or rather unthinking—people of India would be better utilised in effecting the agricultural and social reformation of the masses in education and in promoting the cause of Anglo-Sanskrit education. Raja Ram Shastri Medale, the President, seconded by Pandits Makundlal Tewar and Narayan Shastri, supported the lecturer's views, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*Pioneer.*

THE MANDALAY TOUNGHOO RAILWAY.

THE completion of the railway line between Mandalay and Tounghoo has been so good a piece of work that the following few particulars from an upcountry paper will be of interest :—

The total length of the extension is 220 miles, and there are besides about 4 miles of branches at Mandalay. The last rails, by which through communication has been established, were laid on the 29th April, while the southern section, Toungoo to Pyinmana, 59 miles long, was opened for goods traffic on the 1st instant. It is hoped that the opening of this section for passenger traffic will follow in the course of a few weeks. Material trains are working all along the extension, and progress over two-thirds of the line where carts cannot be employed is dependent upon them; but fortunately the central section is just that where carts can be employed and where they are plentiful, so that it has not suffered from being the last to receive the rails. Between the middle of January, when the second batch of permanent way material began to arrive in Rangoon, and the 29th April, 115 miles of rails were laid exclusive of sidings—the daily rate of progress thus averaging upwards of one mile, but on some occasions nearly two miles were accomplished.

It is proposed not to open the line for passenger traffic beyond Pyinmana until about the 1st January next. The earthwork is finished throughout and the rails laid, but the banks in many places have had little or no rain on them, and they are therefore not consolidated, so that it would scarcely be possible to maintain the road in a fit state for regular traffic during the approaching monsoon. It is hoped, however, that it will be found possible to send a train through about once a week and also to keep material trains fairly steadily at work; but as very little is really yet known of the drainages crossed, the experience being limited to the rainfall of one season, freedom from breaches can scarcely be expected. The line has already done some service in moving troops. Ballasting and bridge-work are well advanced. Temporary timber bridges have been made over some of the streams, but as the permanent bridges are completed the line is shifted to these; after three months more very little bridge-work should remain to be done. Station buildings, staff quarters, and other such structures are in hand. About 25,000 people have found steady employment on the extension for months, and the effect which the Railway has had in keeping the districts through which it passes quiet has been very great. The numbers are now diminishing with the completion of the works, and there may be in consequence some recrudescence of dacoity, but the possibility of this has been foreseen and steps have been taken by the Provincial Government to find employment for those wanting it as far as possible on feeder and other roads. The work, of course, has not been done without a severe stain upon the staff, most of whom have suffered, and some very seriously, from the effects of exposure and malaria, while they have not been free from the anxieties attendant upon carrying on work in a disturbed country. The Government might now fitly consider their claim to some indulgence, say, in the shape of an addition to privilege leave. Considering that the line was not commenced until about 16 months ago, and the central 120 miles not until 4 to 6 months later, and that the work has been prosecuted under the conditions of a disturbed country, a population not accustomed to steady habits of labour, ignorance of the language on the part of the bulk of the staff, the necessity of importing skilled labour, and a vast amount of sickness on sections of the line which threatened a partial collapse of the works, the result may justly be said to be creditable to all concerned.

POLICE ESPIONAGE IN BENGAL.

THE Indian Association have addressed the Government of Bengal, calling attention to the confidential Police Circular No. 5 of 30th December 1887. Under the instructions issued, all religious and political movements, their leaders and their organisation, will be objects of espionage on the part of the police. The Committee say:—"The Association have not the smallest objection to Government obtaining, through the Police, the necessary information regarding illicit trade in arms and ammunition, or of the affairs of independant States, and the arrival, sojourn and departure of suspicious characters. Such information is necessary for purposes of government, and it may be for the preservation of the peace; but surely political or religious organisations can never be an object of suspicion on the part of Government. The public feel that they are objects of suspicion and cannot make a political speech or deliver a religious discourse without being tracked by police officials. The Committee need hardly dwell upon the disastrous consequences such a state of things is likely to engender."

The letter then dwells on the loyalty of the people and the absence of any necessity for such a measure, and says that the Circular will open up a prolific source of misrepresentation on the subject, with little or no check, at the hands of unscrupulous police officers. They, as an instance, state that, soon after the delegates from Bengal had been to the National Congress at Madras, the Police of Mymensingh were enquiring who had paid the expenses of the delegates. To say the least, such an enquiry was impertinent and annoying.

Further, the Committee, in the performance of their self imposed duties, constantly obliged deputies to go into different parts of the country. Quite recently, a delegate of the Association had occasion to visit a town in the mofussil, where his presence was made the subject of Police enquiries to such an extent, that the people were afraid to receive him at their houses.

PRODUCTION OF INDIGO IN CHINA.

CONSUL JONES, of Chin Kiang, in his last report, says that the indigo plant is cultivated as part of the crop of every farmer in that province, and upon its manufacture into the dye, is employed by his family for dyeing the cotton goods used for the clothing of the people. That which is not consumed in this way is put upon the market for sale and exportation. The indigo is a leguminous plant, easily cultivated, of prolific growth, and little subject to disease or the ravages of insects. The ground is prepared by the plough and harrow, thoroughly pulverised and enriched by liquid manure, which is in common use by the Chinese in the cultivation of all their crops. As in the cultivation of rice, the seed of the indigo plant is sown in patches of ground and as thickly as possible. In a month, when the plants are several inches high, they are transplanted into a larger piece of ground, and in rows about eighteen inches apart. From that time until they are required they need very little care, with the exception, in a scarcity of rain, of being occassionally watered. When they reach a height of about two feet and the leaves have assumed a dark rich blue colour, they are cut to the ground and gathered for the manufacturing process. From the roots when the plants are cut down another growth springs up, and two crops are obtained in the year. In every farm there are a dozen or more large earthen jars or kongs, with the capacity of a barrel, which are used for the manufacture of indigo. Those who engage extensively in the manufacture have a large brick-lined tank built in the ground, six or eight feet in depth, and of a diameter of ten or fifteen feet, with a capacity of many hundred gallons. The plants are placed in these receptacles and covered with fresh clear water, where they are allowed to lie for several days till the indican, a peculiar substance contained in the juices of the plant, is decomposed by fermentation. This process is aided by the application of a little slackened lime and frequent stirring, when the indigo is precipitated in the form of a dark blue sediment, which when dried forms the indigo of commerce. The quality of the indigo is characterised by its colour, the richer and darker the blue the more it is esteemed, and the higher prices it will fetch in the market. During the process of manufacture, women with flowers in their hair (a universal custom in China) are not permitted to approach the *kongs*, as it is a belief that their presence is prejudicial to the quality of the indigo, and for a like reason the *kongs* are removed to a situation protected from the atmosphere of the fields.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Kirby and Co., Contractors, Victoria Dock, sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, behind the Cummoo Jaffer Salleman's Moosafarkuana, their surplus stock, consisting of locomotive engines, metre gauge four and six wheels, coupled by "Hawthorn," "Avonside Engine Works," (Fairlies patent) and "Dubs." Contractor's waggons, metre gauge, overhead traveller, with double purchase crab winch, up to fifteen tons, with timber complete, priestman's dredges with special and bucket grabs, centrifugal chain and tripod pumps, single, double and treble purchase crab winches, motar mill, Cornish rock drill, double flour mills, blacksmith's bellows, shafting with pulleys and pedestal complete, portable railway wagons, iron columns, augers, hammers, chains, bolts and nuts, rope, brass and wrought iron.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A SURPLUS STOCK OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, in the compound of Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas' bungalow, opposite the Battery, a large quantity of building materials consisting of teakwood, rafters, planks, pillars tents, doors, sad windows, large and small iron gates, teak door, frames, coffee, machine scales, machine for pressing bales, tiles, beams and other sundry articles.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniatures brougham in very good order.

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1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse. 14-3½, 8 years old, quite to ride and drive.

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By order of the Eduljee Hormusjee Battlewalla and on account and risk of H. Noonan & Co.

1 horse or funeral carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF GINGER ALE AND FRUIT CITRATE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

About 12,001 dozen ginger ale by McDonald and Routledge.

3 cases fruit citrate by Routledge.

5 casks Lessa wine. (Claret.)

20 cases old Scotch whisky.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 72, Delisle Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome strong-built victoria, a powerful grey Arab horse, and a set of single harness, &c., the property of JOHN F. BRADBURY, Esq.

The property is on view.

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All those pieces or parcels of ground, together with the messuages, tenements or bungalows, stables, and outhouses standing thereon, on the north side of the public road, leading from Bandora to Ghore Bunder and Bassein, situate, lying, and being at Bandora, in Talooka Salsette, Zilla Tanna, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 11,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Tanna, under Survey Nos. 53, 54, and 59 and Port numbers 1, 7, and 9, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—On the east partly by the property of Antone Manuel De Monte, and partly by the property of Elias De Seall, on the west by the property of Manockjee Limjee, on the north by the property of Enas Bhandaree, and on the south by the public road leading from Bandora to Ghore Bunder and Bassein, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, new Cross Road near Railway Bridge, behind Fitzerald Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture platedware, glass and crockeryware, firstrate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of John Issac Staple, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD EMBROIDERED BROCADE AND GAUZE.

Under instructions from Mr. Morarjee Anandjee, the receiver appointed in suit No. 45 of 1884, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

V N 29, 29a, 33I—3 cases gold brocade.

C V 29.—1 case gold brocade.

109-311-319—2 cases gold brocade.

167 pieces gold brocade and gauze (loose).

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oilpaintings, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built four-seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, also a collection of law books, including a complete set of the common Bench reports, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of the late E. SPENCER, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

..On SATURDAY, the 2nd June next, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, staff quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, table ornaments, &c', &c., the property of A. PATERSON, ESQ.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 24th 1888.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

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THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

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Or 24 do. do. " 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. " 38.

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INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

OWING to the continuance of the Whitsuntide holidays we are without any commercial or financial telegrams of yesterday's date from London. We hear, however, that private messages quote Silver at 41⅞d. and 42d. per oz., which we take to be buyers' and sellers' rates, respectively, and a considerable advance upon the last rates wired which, it will be remembered, were 41¾d. through Reuter, and 41⅞d. through other media.

We have news from Liverpool, however, under this morning's date reporting the Cotton Market quiet on re-opening ; probable Sales, 8,000 bales ; Imports, 39,000 bales.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid.-Uplands unchanged at 10 cents ; but September Futures were 2 points higher, at 9·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, making the latest figures for the three years now compare as follows :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	6,000	1,600	3,900
Three days' do. ...	13,000	5,200	13,600
Since 1st Sept., 1887 .	5,290,000	5,161,400	5,166,300

We have had another very quiet day in Cotton here, and all appearance of animation has now left the market. There was some enquiry for Bhownuggur this morning, and business has been reported during the day in the settlement of contracts falling due this month, Rs. 205 for " Good" Rs. 213 for " Fully Good," and Rs. 222 for "Fine" having been named, but we hear of no Cotton having actually changed hands. Exporters were said to be in the market for Barsee and Westerns ; but no transactious took place, owing, probably, to the firmness of sellers who ask Rs. 218-9 for " Fully Good" of the former growth and Rs. 198-9 for " Good" of the latter. The Mills have been buyers of Dharwar and Wadwan ; and the principal purchases of the day—aggregating some 1,200 bales—have been of these descriptions, at Rs. 208-9 and Rs. 199-204½, respectively. Some 300 bales of Broach were also taken, at Rs. 227-8 ; and a little Vingorla, at Rs. 182 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business has been reported in Wheat to-day, but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged all round.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been an active market, and considerable purchases have been effected both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* generally at previous rates, at which the market has been, and continues firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,591 bales.
Wheat	68,753 cwt.
Linseed	7,714 "
Rapeseed	16,043 "
Poppy Seed	1,832 "
Groundnuts	1,046 "

FREIGHTS may be called steady at our last quotations, but we have heard of little ready business passing to-day, and no further forward engagements have transpired.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday's closing rates were quoted at opening this morning, and, with a firm tone prevailing, they moved up 1-32d. all round, maintaining the advance throughout the day. Some private Wire Transfer has been placed at 1s. 4 3-32d., and some private Demand was taken by a Bank at 1s. 4 5-32d. ; but, beyond this, very little business has transpired. There are said to be buyers of Bank Paper to a considerable extent at 1s. 4⅛d. ; but Banks do not care, in the absence of cover, to sell above our quoted rate :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits do. do. ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do. do. ...	1·71½ to	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer, but with not much business passing. The price of Fours for cash was quoted during the greater part of the day at 99 15-16, with the account rate at 99⅞, and the June settlement at 99 9-16 ; but the market hardened towards the close, and Fours were quoted at par for money. 4½ per cent. Paper is called 105¾, nominal.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day on account of a Parsee holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	850
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	900
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Co	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	649
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	130
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G.I.P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B.B. & C.I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	590
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	595
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,475
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	320
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	70
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 0	400
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	545
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 40	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	630
South well stin.	1 000		...		30

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p. ct	200 / 154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	167
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Rs. 14	48
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. (In Liqdn.)		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	800
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,050
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	770
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	60	100	Rs. 10	67½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	377
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	120
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	900	1,000	R 19	352½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	118
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 25	200
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,600	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All		90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BANAJI—May 23, at the residence of Mr. Limji Nowrosji Banaji, opposite the Grant Road Station, Tardeo, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonji Framji Banaji, aged 66 years.—His funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.

MOORE—May 21, Nesbit Road, Byculla, at the residence of her brother, Mr. T. M. Major, Eliza Moore, relict of James Moore, H. M.'s Customs, Surat, aged 84 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGLEY—May 14, at Delhi, the wife of W A Bagley, Executive Engineer, of a son.

WEST—May 18, at Bangalore, the wife of the late Charles M West, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERS—TEMPLE—May 8, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven. Archdeacon Tribe, Gerherdt L'H Sanders, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mabel Eva, third daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Temple, V C, Medical Staff, Secretary to the Surgeon-General H M's Forces.

DEATHS.

BLOOD—May 13, at Mussoorie, Bindon Auckland Herbert, the infant son of Colonel B Blood, Royal Engineers.

COCHRAN—At No. 42, Popham's Broadway, Madras, Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Cochran, Madras Ordnance Department (tetired List), aged 63 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

LENNON—May 17, at Mangalore, Lieut Richard Patrick Lennon, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of dropsy, aged 50 years.

POOLE—May 12, at Fyzabad, Lieut Charles Everard Poole, " The King's" Regiment, aged 21 years.

SPENCE—May 13, at Sukkur, Andrew Spence, North-Western Railway, aged 32 years.

VIEYRA—May 16, at 8, Ridsdale Road, Cochin, Peter Vieyra, of fever and congestion of the lungs, aged 51 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888.

THE rejoinder of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to Mr. O'Conor's vindication of his trade statistics is in a different manner from the speech by Mr. Steel which provoked that vindication. We no longer have playful suggestions that the Statistical Department is " a sort of Mrs. Poyser's clock" with movements meant not to tell the time, but to show that there is something wrong inside. The rejoinder is sober and constrained and less querulous than the former attack because, apparently, less confident. The wonder, indeed, is that against obvious difficulties in carrying the matter farther the Calcutta Chamber did not see the wisdom of Lord Melbourne's advice, and "let it alone." The original charge against the Statistical Department was that it had given currency to statistics relating to the trade of Bombay and Calcutta respectively which were seriously misleading, and which were obviously intended to support a theory which Mr. O'Conor had made his own. It turned out on investigation that the theory to which the Statistical Department was bringing all its figures into subjection was the not very visionary one that Bombay is gaining upon Calcutta in commercial activity. This, like some other heresies, is heretical or orthodox according to geographical circumstances. It is not heresy to say it in Bombay, though it seems so to say it in Calcutta. But as Mr. O'Conor said it neither in Calcutta nor in Bombay, but in the clear translucent air of Simla, it may be taken as an unbiassed opinion unless and until some one has shown statistical cause against it. Mr. Steel tried to do this, but he failed. Factors which the President of the Calcutta Chamber said had not been taken into account in reckoning up the trade of Calcultta were proved by Mr. O'Conor to have been fully allowed for in his returns ; attempts which were made to show that the Bombay trade had been over-estimated were as specifically disposed of. Discrepancies between the Calcutta Port Commissioners' returns and the tables given by the Statistical Department were made much of, but the answer was that the Commissioners' report was a local document, whereas the tables of trade and navigation were compiled for all India—a sufficient answer, seeing that the points in dispute were relative, and that the chief object was to show fairness and uniniformity in calculation. But the relativity of the matter seems to have been forgotten altogether on the other side. So anxious were the Calcutta Chamber to show big totals under any circumstances that they made it a ground of accusation against Mr. O'Conor's method that he did not include vessels in ballast in his trade returns, though, as Mr. O'Conor showed, while this would have added only 342,000 tons in steam and sailing tonnage to the Calcutta returns, it would have added 385,000 tons to the Bombay steam tonnage alone, to say nothing of nearly half a million tons of native craft. So long, however, as there is no proof of a difference in the basis of calculation between Bombay and Calcutta there is no reason for complaint. Mr. O'Conor's note a couple of months since sufficiently showed that no such difference existed, and here it might have been supposed the discussion should have been ended. The supposition is not weakened by the later contribution which the Chamber of Commerce has made to it.

The Chamber now falls back upon a series of harmless generalizations which no one will dispute, but which have no obvious relation to the propositions which Mr. Steel originally laid down. Having started with tolerably specific allegations, all of which have been disproved, the Chamber now make a general protest in behalf of statistical lucidity, in which everyone will acquiesce, though no one will be much the wiser for it. Merchants, we are told, have little leisure for tracing the origin of statistical tables, or for seeking through a series of reports the exact bearing of a presentation of certain facts of trade. And yet Calcutta merchants, at all events, have leisure enough to acquire just so much knowledge of these same statistics as they think will justify them in formulating tolerably candid criticism of them and of the officials responsible for them. We do not remember that in Mr. Steel's speech there were the marks of any conscious incompleteness of knowledge of the subject dealt with. His criticisms were sure, unreserved, unsparing. The later plea of " little leisure" as an excuse for " little knowledge" may pass, but it suggests comparisons which Mr. O'Conor if he were an unfettered and unofficial contraversialist would be entitled to make the most of. It will surprise no one who has followed the discussion from the beginning to find that the Chamber now changes its ground. The allegation no longer is that the comparison between the trade of Calcutta and Bombay which Mr. O'Conor instituted is made upon an unequal basis. That allegation has been sufficiently disproved. The complaint now is that when you have made it as accurate as you can the comparison between two ports in which the trade conditions differ so widely cannot be useful and may be misleading. But there is little in the range of statistical information of which the same thing cannot be said. We do not reject comparative tables of vital statistics because the sanitary and social conditions in the various localities reported upon vary widely. We do not, for example in a tabular statement of mortality in the chief European cities, indicate that though London has a mortality of, say 18 per thousand, and Naples of 35 per thousand, the figures must not be taken to mean anything, since London is well drained and has an excellent water-supply, while the drainage and water-supply of Naples have till lately been abominable. The statistician is conscious of the limitations of his art, even when his critics are not. He knows that figures tell only one half of the story, and that in most of the affairs of life, even of commercial life, there is a qualitative as well as a quantitative element which statistics, be they ever so carefully prepared, will fail to express. He has done his duty when in taking a wide survey like that of the trade of India he reveals facts as clearly as figures will reveal them, giving a uniform basis to his calculations, and avoiding all inequalities in his terms of comparison. The attempt that has been made to show that Mr. O'Conor has fallen short of his obligations in these respects has failed, and it may once again be put on record, as a proposition which stands good after having been confidently challenged, that " the total foreign trade of Bombay is really much in excess of that of Calcutta, amounting last year to 6,837·55 lakhs, while that of Calcutta was 5,898·22 lakhs, or 13·7 per cent. less. . . . As the port to which is brought most of the gold and silver imported, Bombay takes the first place in India in the total trades, and it would seem that it must take first place in merchandize too very soon, for it is already practically on a level with Calcutta."

This reference to bullion still, however, vexes the Calcutta Chamber. It is fallacious and misleading we are told, though it can mislead only those who know nothing about the matter. No one here counts our bullion imports as trade, and the entry of them reads precisely the same to us in Bombay as it does to the Calcutta Chamber. The Chamber, however, thiuk that the subject was worth a paragraph—as it doubtless was if there were any necessity to fill up a letter, for at this stage of the controversy material had become scarce. Their refusal to suggest better forms than those which they criticise is disappointing, and may be pernicious if it lead the Statistical Department to think that its work is perfect. Doubtless it is not the business of outsiders to make definite suggestions on what are to some extent technical points. *Vous etes orfevre M. Josse*, and it is Mr. O'Conor's business to invent new forms if he can, and if the India Office, which has much to say in these matters, will permit him. We do not for instance regard that as anything like a perfect form of statement which exhibits as a coasting arrival the arrival of a steamer which, though it may have started from London, has touched at a coast port on its way to Calcutta. This is as anomalous as the custom of returning the port of shipment of goods as the place of origin, beyond which the Board of Trade do not seem able to advance. But if the truth must be told we doubt if the authorities will improve upon their present methods without help from the outside, and it is for that reason that the simply negative criticism which the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has directed to the operations of the Indian Statistical Department is so disappointing. In controversies conducted as this has been there is a waste of the influence which might under wiser guidance have been brought to bear upon the Department with obvious advantage.

AN interesting monograph on the brass and copper manufactures in the Punjab has been drawn up for the information of the local Government by Mr. D. C. Johnstone, of the Civil Service. The copper worked up in the Punjab to minister to the household economy of the people of that province comes from Europe. The old source of supply from Kabul and the Himalayas being undersold by the foreign metal, copper is imported into the province to the value of eight lakhs and a half, of which nearly three lakhs passes through Bombay and rather more through Calcutta. It is strange that Karachi, which is claimed as the natural port of the Punjab, is a bad third in respect to imports of copper, and the same is the case in respect to imports of unwrought brass and of tin. In England there are more than thirty alloys of copper, all of which are called brass. Zinc, tin, and lead are used in various proportions according to the quality of the brass which is required, a small addition of lead to brass making brass castings sharper than those of ordinary brass. In the Punjab all the alloys known in England are made use of. The manufacture is considerable ; the demand being chiefly local only, a small quantity of copper and brass is exported. The art work produced is inferior to that of Cashmere and Moradabad ; Mr. Kipling believes that engraving on brass and copper is unknown in the province. At all events, it is not produced in any quantity. It is a curious illustration of the tendency to specialise that the Mussulmans use copper vessels, and the Hindus brass ; this is the rule, but there are exceptions to it. The village forges are disappearing, the railway and the general improvement in communications tending to the concentration of this and other industries in the larger towns. It is singular that when copper and brass are so largely employed in manufacture neither brass wire, brass tacks, nails or screws are known ; and that no attempt at lacquering or bronzing has been made. There is evidently considerable room for development in this primitive manufacture as it is carried on in Northern India, and the same may be said of Bombay.

A TREATY between Great Britain and the independent State of Pahang has been submitted to Parliament. The *Times*, recording the fact, refers with satisfaction to the gradual and peaceful extension of our power and influence over the congeriesof States in the Malay Peninsula, constituting a confederation directed by the Governor of Singapore. This lends additional interest to what we have heard recently from Singapore with regard to the new Protectorate of British Borneo. Singapore is ambitious, and begins to see its way to political ascendancy over the regions coming within the sphere of its influence. The provisions of the treaty which Sir Frederick Weld has negotiated for the Sultan of Pahang—at the request of that potentate—are of the most satisfactory kind. Great Britain and Pahang engage to take

TELEGRAMS.

SIR W. HUNTER ON POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS JUSTIFIED.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MAY 23.

In his articles in the *Times* Sir William Hunter explains the scope and objects of the resolutions of the National Congress. The proposal to enrol natives as Volunteers, he says, has found its counterpart in the spontaneous offers of the Chiefs and Princes of the Native States to share in the defence of the country against foreign aggression. The decision in the matter, however, rests with the British nation.

An armed array of Native Volunteers would render hopeless any project of Russian ambition.

Regarding the attitude of the Mahomedans towards the Congress, he says that they cordially joined in it. Mahomedan delegates were present, and furnished some of the ablest speakers.

The violence of Syed Ahmed's speech defeated his own purpose. The aged orator forgot that half of the Indian Mahomedans were Bengalis.

The Congress is influenced more by the Mahrattas that by Hindus from Bengal. The actual history of the Congress has falsified the initial foreboding of failure and has vindicated its claim to a national character. It has given clear proofs of loyalty and moderation. It must not be forgotten that it is a consultative body only. In that capacity it renders great service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 22.

The reprisals to which the German Government will have recourse to, owing to the recent stoppage of a German traveller near the French frontier, will consist in the exaction of passports issued by the German Embassy in Paris of all Frenchmen entering Alsace-Lorraine.

THE ARMAMENTS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 23.

The Austrian garrisons in Galicia have been increased by eighteen battalions.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 23.

A telegram from Rangoon, dated 22nd instant, gives news, which, however, needs confirmation, of a raid by 500 Kachins on Momeik Shan State, which is not under British administration. There is no important news of the Chin raids in the Upper Chindwin.

In Minbu district 116 dacoits, including three leaders, surrendered, and twenty-two others were captured.

A large gang, which is believed to be that of Ootiya, Ottama's Lieutenant, trying to escape from Minbu southwards, was encountered in the Thayetmyo district of Lower Burma, when eighteen of them were killed and as many wounded.

ATTACK BY THE THIBETANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The Thibetans attacked the English force at Gnatong this morning in force, coming right up to the camp. The loss on our side were three killed and six wounded. No officers were hurt. The Battery made excellent shooting against the Thibetan chiefs on Jakola Pass. The number of the enemy killed is not yet known. Some prisoners were taken. The enemy retired for the present on Jakola Pass.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The Camp at Lingtu was attacked on the morning of the 22nd by about 2,000 Thibetans. The action lasted for about three hours, but the enemy could not get within 200 yards. They have retreated rapidly for Jakala Pass *en route* to Jelap, and are being followed by Captain Gossett. The Company of the Derbyshire Regiment and 200 Pioneers were under Colonel Bromhead. Our loss were one sergeant and two sepoys killed, seven Pioneers wounded, three severely. A enemy lost about 100 men.

LATER.

Later intelligence of this morning's engagement at Gnatong shows that the Thibetans were two to three thousand strong. The affair was principally one of skirmishes. A company of the Derbyshire Regiment, under Captain Gossett, and 200 Pioneers, under Colonel Bromhead, are pursuing in two different directions.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

The monsoon burst at Colombo to-day.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Samad Khan, the Amir's late agent at Bombay, has died at Jellalabad on his return journey to Kabul. He had been recalled, and rumour asserts that he poisoned himself, as he was in dread of the Amir's displeasure.

The Shinwaris of Pesh Bolak, beyond the Kyber, are again resisting the Amir's authority, having declined to submit to the measurement of their lands by Afghan officials.

Gholam Hyder, the Amir's General at Jellalabad, is taking the usual coercive measures. The latest Kabul news contains no reference to the affair with the Salors.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MAY 23.

Chief Justice Collins proceeds on privilege leave for one month. Mr. Justice Kernan will act during his absence.

Most officers of the Commissariat Department get promotion consequent on Colonel Laughton's services being placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Harbour Trust Board accept Mr. Thorowgood's resignation with much regret.

THE SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

Instructions issued for the withdrawal of a portion of the Sikkim Field Force before the setting in of the rains will for the present be held in abeyance, and fresh supplies are ordered to the end of June. The Commissariat Department is instructed to arrange supplies for the 32nd Pioneers for four months, from 1st July, and also 250 mules.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO COLONEL LEACOCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BARODA, MAY 23.

Colonel Leacock, the officer commanding at Camp, Baroda, was accidentally drowned this afternoon. This melancholy event has cast a gloom over the Camp. The deceased will be interred with full military honors to-morrow morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Clan Sinclair left here on the evening of the 19th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay to-day, at 7 a.m.

ADEN, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan arrived here from Bombay at 11 a.m., yesterday.

PENANG, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 23.

Mail steamer Venega, fom Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 22.

10 p.m.	84·3

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

6 a.m.	83·6
10 a.m.	88·7
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·0

TELEGRAMS from the tea districts up to the 17th instant show that the weather had improved in Cachar and Sylhet, but that the season was still backward owing to the excessive damage done by the late hailstorms. In the rest of Assam the weather, which has not improved, is too cold for manufacture in some parts, while there is too much rain in others. Good rain has fallen in Chittagong, and showers in most parts of the Terai, Kurseong and the Dooars, where plucking has been begun again. In Ranchi and Hazaribagh the weather is very hot and dry.

THE private archives in the Royal Place at Naples have been examined by order of the King of Italy, and that a discovery of much interest to this country has been made in the shape of a copious diary which was kept by Queen Marie Caroline, the wife of Ferdinand IV., during the year 1799. It contains a minute account of Lord Nelson's relations with the Court of Naples, and appended to the diary is a very full report of the battle of Trafalgar, which was communicated to the Queen by one of Nelson's officers.

IN a Divisonal Court of Queen's Bench an action for libel, brought by Sir John Pope Hennessy against the *Times*, was mentioned. It came before the court on an application by the defendants for further affidavits as to the disclosure of documents. It appeared that four gentlemen at Mauritius had petitioned Lord Granville with respect to the conduct of the Governor, the plaintiff. A meeting of the local council took place subsequently in reference to the matter. Speeches were made, which the plaintiff sent home, and the sting of the libel complained of was a charge that the plaintiff had edited or "cooked" the speeches before forwarding them. Counsel for plaintiff now said that he had disclosed all the documents in his possession. The others were at the Foreign Office. Their lordships directed plaintiff to make an affidavit to that effect.

A SHORT time ago we printed an account of some experiments in firing from steel cupola turrets in France. It was explained that the discovery of the new explosives had induced the military engineers to construct forts composed of an enormous block of concrete, within which the space was obtained necessary to receive a small garrison, stores, and the turret, or two turrets, armed with cannon, sometimes simply rotatory, like those of St. Chamond, sometimes rotatory, descending and ascending, like those of Chatillon and Commentry. It was also explained that entrance to the fort was obtained through a tunnel terminating at a great distance on the side secure against the enemy, and that the manœuvres, the firing, and all the movements in the interior of the fort were directed by the telegraph-wire or the telephone at the outer post of observation, and that in the same way electric lighting and a supply of pure air for breathing were provided from without. The firing had given excellent results. The second part of the experiments, which has just been carried out, was not so satisfactory. The question (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says) was whether the turrets could themselves stand fire. The turrets were easily shattered, and became terrible projectiles; for the fragments of steel flew about with great violence. The coating of concrete, indeed, resisted; but this is an illusory resistance, for a fort which resists, without arms is no obstacle to an enemy's march.

ACCORDING to "A Lady" who discourses on spring fashions in the *Standard*, the insect craze has again broken out. "Beetles and such small game known to fair Americans under the generic term of 'bugs,' meander over gauze and tulle, perch themselves on bows of ribbon, or find a home in the heart of a full-blown rose." You may perceive "soldier ants" on Cynthia's bonnet and "extremely realistic caterpillars" among the tangles of Nesera's hair. It is a quaint and pleasing fancy, full of delicacy and true poetry. The fair Americans, it is reported, sometimes permit live insects, tethered by a tiny golden chain, to meander over their persons. Our damsels, less daring, have not yet reached that refinement. We must be content with harmless though realistic caterpillars, and artificial representations of the charming creatures which are known under the generic name of "bugs" in the great West.

COMPLETION OF THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THE finishing touches are now being added to the Victoria Terminus and administrative offices of the G. I. P. Railway, and an elegant marble tablet is being fixed in a niche in the grand entrance hall, recording the facts that the building was commenced in the month of May, 1878, and completed in the month of May, 1888. Mr. Stevens' designs have been carried out to the minutest detail, and the actual cost is found to be well within the estimates. The building stands not only as a monument of architectural skill and careful supervision, but, as the *Indian Engineering* says, of good honest work. When Mr. Stevens prepared his plans for the building he was but a young officer in the Public Works Department. He has now completed his term of Government service and retired into private life, and, we hope, private practice; for while he possesses ability, vigour and health, and there is still so much to be done for the architectural beautification of Bombay, it would be a matter for regret were Mr. Stevens to forsake the city in which he has made so good a name.

We have from time to time described the progress which has been made in the erection of the Terminus, and very little remains now to be noticed; but since the building was visited in July last, the grand entrance hall, the staircase and the interior of the great dome have been finished. In July, they were in a crude, chaotic state. Bamboo poles and rope-bound scaffoldings hid the rough, unchiselled stonework, and even the general shape was barely discoverable. But now the appearance on entering from the quadrangle is one of almost surprising beauty. Naturally one is led to expect a striking interior; but certainly not such a wealth of architectural detail or such an extensive display of combined artistic achievements. The doorways are flanked by massive pillars of coloured marble, set in richly moulded stonework, and supporting beautifully carved arches of noble dimensions. The doors are moulded and perforated to correspond, and their heavy brass mountings are in keeping with the general, substantial character of the entrance. Once inside the hall, the oppressive glare of the sun no longer affects the observer. Rich stained-glass windows half way up the tower shed a soft, subdued light on the massive staircase and impart to the highly decorative sculpturings of the tower and dome still greater beauty. The floors are paved with Maw's encaustic tiles, and a staircase of stone, the steps of which are eight-and-a-half feet wide, rises slowly round the tower to the gallery above. Handsome wrought-iron balustrades, decorated in colours and gold, protect them, whilst a dado of four feet six inches in height rises in polished Sienna marble on the other side, elevated and crowned by broad lines of a darker hue.

The dome and arches are in white Porebunder stone, but even the faintest approach to monotony is guarded against by relieving lines of coloured stone, which would have lent to the plainest masonry a pleasing appearance. But in all the vast structure no opportunity is lost of suitably introducing decorative masonry. The manner in which the square base of the tower is merged into octagonal form has afforded further scope for the display of the decorative mason's art. The eye wanders untiringly over the endless beauties of the squinches and for a time one overlooks the massiveness of the walls on which the dome is supported, and the gigantic strength of the corbels on which the staircase is thrown. Then the magnificent cornice, which carries the upper gallery, claims attention, so bold is its outline and so rich its decoration.

From the gallery, which is approached by a staircase, inside the main wall of the dome, the stained windows open to balconies on every hand, from each of which an expansive view of the surrounding scenery may be commanded. The windows are of painted glass, supplied by Messrs. Bussell and Gibbs, of London. The arms and monogram of the Railway Company are freely introduced amid floral embellishments, which also entwine the Royal arms, added to typify the State. Above the windows, just below the spring of the dome, is placed a second handsome cornice of foliated design, which greatly enriches the interior. The ribs and corbels which support the masonry of the dome have also been treated in artistic style, harmonising wonderfully with the general decorative plan. Whether the Terminus be considered from an engineering, an architectural or an artistic point of view, impartiality must pronounce it an unqualified success. What the expression "skin deep" may mean as applied to a structure of such proportions it is impossible for an unprejudiced mind to conceive. But since the building has thus been criticised in a letter addressed to members of the Corporation, to whom Mr. Stevens has offered to design their proposed Municipal buildings, it might be well for members of the Corporation to visit the Terminus for themselves and adopt the course their own judgment may direct.

Within the last two months the refreshment and waiting-rooms, furnished with handsome productions of the Eastern Art Furnishing Company, have been completed. But for some reason or other they have not yet been opened for public use. The kitchens are ready, and the travelling public doubtless is prepared to patronise them. Yet they remain unopened. It is anticipated when the authorities do decide upon inviting their patrons, the management will be placed in experienced European hands, and the *cuisine* will prove creditable to the establishment. Only one ugly feature presents itself in the station, and that is the primitive arrangement of ticket tubes, which in some inexplicable manner have resisted the tide of improvement, and still stand on the polished tables of the ticket-hall, a lamentable contrast with every other portion of the furniture of the entire Terminus,—a perfect spoiling of the ship for the sake of a half-penny-worth of tar. It is to be hoped that this defect will be speedily remedied, and that the whole of the fixtures and fittings may be strictly in keeping with the general character of the place.

MOONLIGHT BAND IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—We can now boast of our moonlight bands at Byculla, thanks to the Municipal authorities, who have been good enough to throw the Victoria Gardens open to the public for this purpose. This is certainly a treat for the Byculla and Mazagon folk, who had formerly to find their way down to the Fort for an evening's enjoyment of this kind. The band in the Gardens on a moonlight night is, I assure you, much appreciated, as is evident from the large number who assembled to hear the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers last Saturday night. The programme that evening was a very enjoyable one, and Mr. Clyne, the Bandmaster, is certainly to be congratulated upon the efficient state of the band, considering that it is at considerable sacrifice of time that the men can be got together, especially at such a busy time as the present, when the traffic of the Railway is so great. But my object in writing is to ask the Band authorities of either the G. I. P. or the Baroda Railway Volunteers to give us another evening in the Gardens, say, next Saturday. We shall soon have the monsoon upon us, and it will be a pity to lose advantage of the moon during the next few nights. It is indeed very kind of Captain Thomson, the Band President of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and of Major Luard, of the Baroda Railway Volunteers, to allow their respective bands to play out so often.—Yours, &c.,
May 23. NELLIE.

THE Secretary of State has decided that officers of the Royal Engineers who elect for continuous service in India shall count their service for pension from the date of their transfer to the Indian Establishment, and thereafter all periods during which they may receive pay from Indian Revenues shall so reckon, three years of British service being also allowed to count as Indian service. If any officer of the Royal Engineers, who has already elected for continuous Indian service, desires to cancel the same, owing to this change in the conditions, the Government will consider the application if it be certified that but for this ruling, which it is now proposed to correct, he would not have elected for continuous service in India. Such applications must be made before the 1st July, 1888.

THE MAHABLESHWUR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MAHABLESHWUR, MAY 21.

THE Mahableshwur climate, always delightful, grows in charm as the season advances, except that the appearance of evening mists and threatening clouds proclaims the beginning of the end. Other signs, too, painfully remind the many who are having a good time that the "winged hours of bliss" will soon be flown. Framji is booking orders for the return journey, and cartmen appear, at all hours, to arrange for the carrying away of the pretty things that have helped to make life here so pleasant. However, for the solace of the regretful, be it remembered that

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.

And whether written by William Shakespeare or by Francis Bacon, as the subtle American declares, the words of our bard are equally full of truth.

The great event of the season—Government House Ball—took place on the 14th. The evening was misty and threatened to be rainy, but cleared up before half-past nine, the hour at which the guests were bidden. Lord and Lady Reay's hearty welcome began the evening auspiciously, and "bright the lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men" bent on enjoyment. Dame and damsel glittered in their grandest costumes, and nearly all came in powdered hair and patches in honour of the Court Ball; and very becoming is this same powder, unless the equalizing of ages be considered a fault. All looked youthful and beautiful, not a chinked or seamed brow was to be seen. Sweet Seventeen in white, pronounced by many the Belle of the Ball, gained in years, perhaps, but was even more charming in powder than in her bright brown locks. Though many of the dresses were new and handsome, there was a preponderance of black—chosen, probably, to contrast well with powdered hair. The "brave men" were not in uniform, and the want of colour would have been marked, but for the elegant decorations of the drawing-room of Belle Vista. Panels of rich Oriental embroidery, separated by draperies of bright Eastern gauze, lent the needful variety and brilliancy to the scene. Lady Reay wore a lovely dress of heliotrope satin, exquisitely draped, and a tiara of dazzling diamonds, which were set off by her unpowdered hair. The ball opened with the stately lancers, and then followed waltz, polka, galop and *tempete*. The latter, though only a country dance, would have made a pleasant variation had not some joined who had never practised the steps. It goes without saying that, when partners dance at random, it is impossible to preserve the figures of a dance! The interest of the dancing, however, centred in the cotillon. This continental dance is fast becoming a favourite, and was gracefully led by Mrs. Dundas and Captain Hamilton—the *pas seul* giving scope for the exhibition of grace. Many of the figures were quaint and pretty, but exception must be taken to one, which should have been the most charming. The gentlemen held the corners of pretty semi-transparent scarfs, under which gauze expanse each lady passed, having wound a scarf around her during her progress. The unwinding, however, of the scarfs was most clumsily accomplished, suggesting the need of a bathing-machine or dressing-room! The band played a waltz all the time, and had the waltz step been kept up, as it should have been, and the muslin slowly disengaged meanwhile, the effect would doubtless have been as enchanting as a scene from fairyland. History says Queen Medea slew her children to slow music, so surely the scarves of the figure in the cotillon might have been unwound to measure and cadence! Notwithstanding these little defects, Lady Reay's Ball was a delightful one—an evening full of events to be "gleaned and garnered up into the granaries of memory," especially by the

Beautiful as sweet
And young as beautiful! and soft as young
And gay as soft! and innocent as gay.

Mr. Crowe gave another of his pleasant rounder parties in the Glade on the 12th, at which Lord and Lady Reay were present. The fashionable gathering, which included a number of juveniles, was even larger than usual, notwithstanding the threatening sky, no one invited caring to miss the fun and frolic of one of the pleasantest of the many Mahableshwur afternoon entertainments. H. H. the Rao of Cutch and the Chief of Miraj were noticeable among the guests.

This year, the little people have not been forgotten, but have had a real good time. Tea parties and pic-nics have been too numerous to particularize. At little Miss Pottinger's birth-day party the Princess Victoria Patrictia was one of the guests, and on Saturday Mrs. Whiting entertained all the children old enough to enjoy a romp; and a real English romp they had after doing justice to the cakes and other good things provided.

On the 16th, the Chief of Miraj gave a garden-party at Sindola, which has the finest compound and tennis-courts of any on the hill. Captain and Mrs. Wray had assisted the Chief in thinking out and arranging every particular, so that the party proved a most pleasant one. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lord and Lady Reay were there. The evening was cloudy, but no rain fell to spoil the pretty costumes everywhere to be seen. His Highness the Rao of Cutch purposes giving a ball, it is said, and the Nawab Sir Salar Jung entertains his European friends frequently. His dinners, like those of his late father at Hyderabad, are models of elegance and hospitality.

There are a number of Indian Princes at Mahableshwur just now, among them H. H. the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapore, the Raja of Akulkote, the Raja of Mudhol, the Chief of Miraj, and the Chief of Sangli. A visit to this salubrious hill-station is pleasant in itself, and it gives Indian Princes opportunities of meeting his Excellency Lord Reay, and conferring with him on matters connected with their several territories. Some amount of kindly intercourse with European society is also brought about, a marked effect this year.

The vexed question as to whether native gentlemen should be admitted into the Frere Hall Club has again been discussed, and, it is said that the Club Committee have decided that they will reserve to themselves the power of making native gentlemen of standing honorary members. There are some who think the change unadvisable, as the Club is a lady's as well as gentleman's club, and native gentlemen do not as yet take their wives and daughters into society. The answer is that when native gentlemen note the excellence of and the decorum that is preserved in European gatherings of ladies and gentlemen, they will in the process of time gain confidence and "leap the rotten pale of prejudice," and come to clubs and other society gatherings accompanied by their female relatives. National changes are slow, and cannot come about suddenly. The custom of ages must be set aside by slow and partial changes.

There is to be another race meeting on Wednesday next, and other bright parties of which you shall hear anon. Echoes of our merry-making must, however, be sadly depressing to those condemned to bear the burning heat below. There is yet time for a visit to this home of the gods if our great prophet speak truly. Very conflicting are the opinions as to whether the season will end very late or very early, but most of us are willing to be guided by Mr. Crowe's prophetic voice. Mahableshwur is so full of charm that nothing the future holds can equal the present, therefore we believe in Mr. Crowe, who says we may safely stay till the 18th proximo.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council has approved of the Mandalay Volunteer Rifles being in future designated the 'Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles." The connection of this corps with the Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps, for administrative purposes, will cease from the date of this order.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the publication, in book form, of the regimental calls of all native corps and batteries in the Bengal Presidency for free issue to the corps and batteries concerned.

THE service for pension which regulates the leave pay admissible under the leave rules for the Staff Corps counts, in the case of continuous service of Royal Engineer officers subject to those rules, from the date of their first arrival in India, with the addition of three years British service, and is not the service for British pension, which latter counts continuously from date of commission.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BELGAUM, MAY 19.

THE past week has been rather a gay one—gayer than usual. For this little station is really brightening up so much that it no longer deserves the cognomen, "Sleepy Hollow." Perhaps, in few stations are races got up where lady-jockeys are the riders, and subjected to all the preliminaries obtaining on the race-course, where weighing and handicapping, &c., are strictly observed; yet to this "go-ahead" condition has Belgaum attained. Joining in the Paper Chases is quite too tame an excitement for our fair ones: they need something spicier and racier.

On Thursday, the Gymkhana sports were held. Some of the events were very amusing, the dhooly race in particular. Two dhoolies, carried each by two men, had to be taken over several benches, then stopped while each took in a dead man, and then returned to the starting point, the dead man being two very much alive and excellent specimens of humanity. They persisted in being as dead as door nails, and acting the "limp uncomfortable body"—(*vide* Mantalini)—to perfection. In getting across the benches on their return journey, the dhooly wallahs had a very hard time; the dhoolies would open, and the dead occupants would slip and slide in an alarming manner. The water and fence-jumping competition was rather good, some of the horses taking the leaps perfectly. Mr. Brooke's Springfield and Mr. Molesworth's Merlin were the best by far. Great amusement was caused by some of the horses, either entirely refusing the jumps, or taking them in a "round-the-corner" fashion, in spite of their riders' efforts to make them go properly. Some very good exhibitions of skill in boxing were given by the soldiers of the Somerset Regiment. The lime-cutting was not particularly good. "The limes" in this instance were potatoes, and the lime-cutters, four artillery men. The ½ mile race was rather unique: the ladies had to ask the gentlemen to ride for them, the winner to get a gold brooch to present to his "fair ladye." The race was won by Captain Smith for Mrs. Brooke.

The event of the week was the first concert given by the Belgaum Glee Club, which, though still in its infancy, has numbers of expert amateurs in music and singing among its members, so many indeed, that it has not had to undergo the difficulties of most of its kind in India. Part I. opened with a glee, "Carnovale." The opening glee, as well as the other glees—"Ye Shepherds tell me," "From Oberon in Fairyland," and "Good Night, Good Night, Beloved"—were rather disappointing, but practice will remove all defects. The solos were all very good. The first was "Steering," by Dr. Donegan. He had to respond to a vociferous encore, and his Irish song surpassed the English one entirely. It did one's heart good to hear his delicious brogue. Mrs. Brooke and Mr. Brathwaite sang a duet, "The Serenade from Box and Cox," which went very well. Then followed Mrs. Mouat's song, "Bridget's Reply." This, and her other solo, "A Bunch of Cowslips," were, perhaps, the gems of the concert. Mrs. Mouat is the fortunate possessor of a perfectly trained and exceedingly sweet soprano voice, added to which her enunciation is so distinct that one could not tire of listening to her songs. Miss Hartnell sang one solo, "Shy Robin," and a duet, with Mrs. Brooke. "Shy Robin" was sung in a most spirited manner and richly deserved the encore it received. Mr. Swayne sang "The Sentry," from "Iolanthe," in character. His "fal-lal-la" pleased the soldiers immensely. The programme was not strictly adhered to. Instead of the solo put down for Mrs. Brooke, our popular Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Propert, gave a most comical rendering of a serio-comic song to a banjo accompaniment of his own. The absurd turning topsy-turvy of all the words was side-splitting. In the description of the heroine of the song we were told that "Her age it was red and her hair was seventeen." The song ended with an abrupt "And this is the tale of my end, that's all." Applause, loud and almost unceasing, compelled Mr. Propert to reappear, and this time he sang an Irish song, introducing the Irish pipe and various little gigs and hornpipes. This song also was so determinedly cheered that a response was undeniable. To the intense delight of the soldiers Mr. Propert sang "Two Lovely Black Eyes," giving notice before he began that "chorus second time" was necessary. I need hardly say how hearty the chorus was! This song was also loudly applauded, but the popular singer was too tired to do more than bow his thanks. No *prima donna* ever received a more perfect ovation than he did. Dr. Donegan's song, "The old Brigade," was very well sung, and his encore song, concerning a Kerry boy whose father and mother were "two Irishmen," was splendid. His *forte* is undoubtedly comic Irish songs. The concert was quite a success both in a monetary and a musical sense. The room was filled to overflowing, and more reserved seats would have been taken if more had been available. I must not forget to mention that the *onus* of all the accompaniments, with one or two exceptions, was borne by Mrs. Hutchinson, who showed herself that *rara avis*, a perfect accompanyist. Mrs. Hutchinson also played a duet with Mrs. Mouat, "Fairy Gallop," a piece of most sparklingly brilliant execution. All present, I am sure, wish the Glee Club the utmost success, and await the next concert with pleasant expectancy.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL THORNTON, commanding the Royal Artillery in Upper Burma, remains at Mandalay as a Colonel on the staff, pending the settlement of the question of the re-distribution of commands in India.

WITH a view to reducing references now made to Army Head-Quarters, it has been decided to make the following changes of procedure as regards the Bengal Presidency:—The discharge of recruits, who after enlistment are rejected on medical grounds, to be sanctioned by General Officers commanding divisions or districts, instead of by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Applications for compensation in lieu of clothing to be forwarded direct to the Controller of Military Accounts, for disposal by General Officers commanding divisions and districts, instead of through the Adjutant-General's office.

INDIA Army Circular, Clause 15 of 1888, is to be held applicable to the three corps of Sappers and Miners (what about the Burma Company?) who will be eligible for the grant of medals with annuities and gratuities on the same terms as a regiment of native infantry. Drum-majors, bugle-majors, and fife-majors, who are not of European parentage, are eligible for the grant of the medal for meritorious service awardable to duffadars and havildars. The grant of medals, annuities, and gratuities is not applicable to the Aden troop, nor to the several body-guard corps. It is not considered expedient to sanction the grant of these medals to such small bodies of men who could only receive the grant once in several years; moreover, in *corps d'elite*, which are recruited under special terms and conditions, good conduct is implied, and there appears to be no reason why it should be rewarded specially. To this it may be objected that the Life Guards, and Horse Guards, who take the place of the body-guards about the Empress, are not denied the grant of medals for long service and good conduct. Then why give the men of the Aden troop and the several body-guards a grievance when it is admitted that the cost of the grant would be so small and only felt once in several years?

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Bough on Haemorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of haemorroids.

A LADY'S TRIP TO MATHERAN.

A LITTLE book has been published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., of Madras, under the title of "My Trip to Matheran," giving an account of Mrs. F. H. Wilson's experiences at that delightful hill station. With the Neilgherries close at her doors, it is, to say the least, unusual to see a lady undertaking a railway journey of over a thousand miles in order to spend a holiday at Matheran. Part of the journey, however, was robbed of many of its terrors, being accomplished in a family carriage possessing all the accessories of luxury and comfort. Here is a description of the carriage:—

The carriage is a long one, with accommodation for four people only, so there is no crowding, and having no table in the centre is a great advantage. There is a verandah at one end, where the entrance door is, and it is very pleasant to sit out there when not too hot, and enjoy the scenery as the train tears along. The seats are softly cushioned, and slide up and down, forming a comfortable couch when desired; between each seat is a polished teakwood table that folds, when not wanted, against the side of the carriage. There are several electric bells, so that the servants (who are in a comfortable compartment at the end of the carriage) can be summoned at a moment's notice, the bells all communicating with the servants' room. The dressing-room is a good size, and contains cushioned seats, a hanging cupboard, shelves, a china basin, and several other useful articles of furniture. The teakwood carving and ornamentation of these carriages is very fine, the ventilation excellent, and the motion is felt far less than in other carriages, owing to India-rubber being attached, I believe, to the springs. When the venetians are up at night, and the blue silk curtain is drawn over the entrance door, one is entirely private, and can sleep soundly on the soft, broad couches that are so refreshing to the tired traveller. The builder of these fine carriages, and of the comfortable new ordinary saloon carriages which are excellent and well appointed, is Mr. Trevithick, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Madras Railway Volunteers. His admirable work is above all praise, and speaks for itself.

In great contrast was the travelling on the G. I. P. Railway, and the writer does not conceal her disgust with the ordinary first-class saloon carriage between Raichore and Narel.

The accommodation seemed to me wretched, no sliding seats, no tables, no ornamentation, plain, ugly boards as in a second-class carriage, and the dressing-room a narrow strip,—so narrow one can hardly get in and out,—and I can't imagine what a very stout person would do; it would, I should say, be a case of sticking half way! The heat was dreadful after leaving Raichore, and the closeness of the carriage after the ease and comfort of the large and airy one I had left made me quite ill. I took care on my return journey not to be so circumstanced again, by giving due notice, and through the civility of the G. I. P. Railway authorities, I was enabled to have one of their "family" carriages, which, though inferior to the M. R. "family" carriage, not nearly so handsome, nor so comfortable, is a great improvement on the ordinary first-class accommodation. There is no ornamentation in these carriages; the dressing-room with a bath in it, and the servants' room are of a good size, rendering the travellers' sleeping and sitting-room less roomy, while the centre is filled by a table, under which there is a tank for ice, but having no sliding seats is a great drawback.

Though the heat was at times a source of great discomfort, the writer is never tired of expressing her admiration of the scenery of Matheran, and so pleased was she with her holiday that she hopes others will make up their minds to try and spend as pleasant a three months as it was her good fortune to do.

The stranger who starts out for a walk imagines he is alone in the mountain solitudes, with no dwelling near him; he is charmed with the varied foliage and splendid trees gnarled with age, that he frequently passes; each turn in the winding road discovers more and more beauties; avenues of lofty trees form arched roofs; but what is his surprise when he hears close to him (either above or below) the sounds of laughter it may be, or of a matrimonial squabble! For the first time he is made aware that there are houses everywhere, and he very soon learns to modulate the tone of his voice.

Mrs. Wilson gives a rapturous description of the view from Porcupine Point, and tells us of some wonderful solar phenomena:—

The view from there is surpassingly beautiful; the picturesque and remarkable range of the Bava Melang or the "Saint's Hill" lies in front separated from Matheran by a valley that is a mass of undulations. Further to the left is the "Cathedral Rock's," the formation of which resembles a Cathedral, and beyond again, as far as the eye can reach, are ranges of hills, one above the other. The sea is clearly visible with steamers going in and out of Bombay harbour. From Porcupine as well as Louisa Point, I have witnessed one of the sights, peculiar, I believe, to Matheran. Just as the sun is preparing to sink below the horizon, it assumes the form of various articles of household use, sometimes a flower vase, a cup and saucer, a butter dish, a jug, a tumbler, &c., and it changes from one shape to another until it is lost to view. It is really a most extraordinary sight, and one I have nowhere else seen; the cause of this phenomenon must be clouds that at times are barely visible even with glasses. The Bava Melang mountains are one of the most striking features in the Matheran scenery; the form of the "Saint's Hill" is both grand and beautiful, its peak towers above the lesser hills, rising almost precipitously from the undulating ground below; and it presents in the evening and morning lights a spectacle worth going any distance to see. Its hues vary as the day advances, sometimes grey sometimes blue or violet, but ever beautiful, ever an object to be gazed at with rapture by the true and ardent artist.

The writer has a word of admiration to say for each point. To her poetic eye Panorama Point has the appearance of a salt spoon:—

It is a long spur somewhat in the shape of a salt spoon, the bowl of the spoon being connected with the hill by a narrow ledge which resembles the handle. It looks down on Narel on one side, and on Bava Melang and the extraordinary spurs that lie between it and Mathern on the other; it is hard to say where the truly magnificent view ends, so extensive is it. There is a pretty sheltered spot in the bowl of the spoon where picnics take place, and one is glad to get in there and feel safe for a time from the terrifying precipices. This Point is some distance off, and is approached by a good pathway cut on the side of the hill, but very trying to a weak head; and the high winds that prevail at that height, and in that exposed part, make it all the more nervous work, especially if being carried. For my part I own I was frightened out my wits, expecting every instant to be blown over, besides which in many places a mistake on the part of my bearers would have meant death or a very serious accident.

Mrs. Wilson has also a word to say about the Superintendent and his multifarious duties:—

It must be very difficult to be popular in such a place where the society is so mixed, people of all professions and creeds, one and all looking to the Superintendent for everything. He is everybody,—doctor in charge of the dispensary and of the place; magistrate, librarian, treasurer; he has charge of the roads, forests, water works, gymkhana, and even the hired ponies and saddles are brought up for his inspection on muster days. His life must be a burden to him at times, when worried by "unprotected females" and others complaining of trifles that to them are matters of great importance. It is almost impossible to please everybody; but few people please so generally as does Dr. Barry, who, with his good wife, is very hospitable to every one.

A short account is given of the shrine of Pisharnath, who lived "hundreds of years ago," at Danger Point:—

At his shrine is a large stone painted red; the poor ignorant natives worship this, and a European is not allowed to enter the enclosure. The ground near is covered with feathers of fowls offered in sacrifice to Pisharnath. There is a gong which is rung on feast days by the officiating priest, who is a Dhangur,—one of the three hill tribes of that part of India,—the other two being the Thakurs and the Katkaris.

Of Matheran bungalows, Mrs. Wilson says:—

There are a very large number of houses in Matheran. Some of the cheaper ones are wretched abodes, but for Rs. 550 to 700 for the season one can get a very nice house. Some of the very expensive ones are very good indeed, notably Elphinstone Lodge, which was built by Lord Elphinstone in 1865. This was before the virtues of Mahableshwar were discovered. In the early days, Matheran was quite the fashion, and Lord Elphinstone loved the place. To my mind, however, one of its great charms is the absence of officialdom, so evidently think some of the "big wigs" of Bombay who, year after year, patronize this charming place. A new house has been built called

THE GORDON MILLS COMPANY.

THE following letter has been addressed to the shareholders of the Gordon Mills Company, Limited :—

Bombay, May 21, 1888.

Gentlemen,—You will have just received the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss of the above mill for the past half year, now more than four months over due.

You will there learn that, though the mill has had a prosperous half year, the prospect of a fair dividend for the shareholders is but remote.

The figures show that, while the mill working and office establishments cost for the half year at the rate of ..... upon the capital of the company	31·36	p. ct. p. am.
The interest payable to the agents for money advanced on current and mortgage account amounts to	12·34	,, ,,
The agent's commission amounts to	13·24	,, ,,
While the balance of profit belonging to the shareholders is only at the rate of	4·92	,, ,,
The total profit thus made is ..... which is a very fair profit, indeed.	30·50	,, ,,
The total payable to the agents for interest and commission is	25·58	,, ,,

which is more than 5-6ths of the total profit made. It is almost equal to the total cost of wages of the mill hands and salaries of the office establishment, and is more than five times the ostensible profit accruing to the shareholders.

But I wish to point out that the accounts show that nothing has been set aside for depreciation.

It is essential, according to the new Indian Companies' Act, that a sufficient amount should yearly be set aside for depreciation. In the best native managed mills a large sum is yearly reserved for this item. In the Anglo-Indian Mill, and in the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., the amount of depreciation is taken at 5 per cent. of the capital cost of buildings and machinery.

This item in your mill is valued at.....	Rs.	12,00,000
2½ per cent. upon which for the half-year amounts to.....	,,	30,000

equivalent to about 9 per cent. per annum of the share capital of the company.

Though the remuneration to the agents is so large, compared with the profit to the shareholders, I am aware that in former years, as an act of grace, the agents have given up a proportion of the commission due to them on condition that the amount so given up should be used in liquidating the indebtedness of the company.

I remember when this amounted to	Rs.	13,00,000
It now stand in the Balance Sheet at ...	,,	10,63,000
I do not suppose that the agents have sacrificed anything like this difference of	,,	2,37,000

But it has, I believe, been in great measure made up by profits accruing during the past two years and set against previous losses, the amount of which the agents advanced to the company. The shareholders have not as yet benefited in respect of dividends ; but these figures show that the mill, since the present agents, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sons, and Co., took it up, has been a prosperous concern, and has a good future before it.

The Morarji Gokaldas Mill and the Queen Mill have a sliding scale, by which, when the profits to the shareholders are only 4 per cent., the agents take only one-third of their regular commission ; when the profits are 6 per cent, the agents take two-thirds ; and when 10 per cent, and over, they take their commission in full. I am anxious that this system should be adopted in your mill, and I believe that if the matter were properly represented to the agents, they would, for the sake of their credit as successful mill managers, agree to it.

They would probably insist that the amounts so given up should be put to the credit first of depreciation up to a maximum to be settled, and the balance over to a reserve fund for the equalization of dividends, and not be immediately lost in dividends to the shareholders. If these amounts were so placed to depreciation and reserve, it would have precisely the same effect as if devoted to the reduction of the loan account, and they would, in fact, be so devoted. The effect upon the reduction of the loan indebtedness would be the same, with this difference, that the directors would, by forming a proper depreciation fund, keep within the four corners of the Indian Companies' Act, and it would be put out of the power of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to ask unpleasant questions.

I wish further to point out to you that, according to the figures, the agents are charging interest at the rate of about 7½ per cent. per annum upon current account, and 7¾ per cent. per annum upon the mortgage. They will probably agree to reduce these charges in the future, if proper representations are made to them. In the best managed mills money can be obtained at from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum. The total indebtedness, after deducting the value of the stock in trade, is..... Rs. 6,50,000 which is moderate considering that the value of land buildings, machinery; stock and good debts is..... Rs. 19,00,000

The amount of money required could probably be obtained in the open market at 6 per cent., if the mortgage were paid off.

The agent will be the more inclined to take this reasonable course, as an examination of the register of shareholders shows me that Sir Dinshaw and various members of his family hold 3,493 shares out of the total of 4,400 shares issued, being more than three-fourths of the total issue. They are thus largely interested in the success and prosperity of the company.

I should mention that, though the 85,000 square yards of ground held by the company is valued in the balance sheet at Rs. 1,00,000, yet taking prices ruling in the immediate vicinity, and deducting the capital cost of the ground rent of the portion held under lease, the ground is to-day worth Rs. 2,50,000, and thus your mill is an improving property.

I propose that a committee should be appointed to consider this matter in consultation with the agents, and I trust that by attending the meeting personally at, 3-30 p.m., on Saturday next, the 26th instant, you will with your votes support my proposed action.

D. GOSTLING,
Shareholder.

P.S.—I trust that at the meeting you will support me in appointing a committee to prepare a humble petition to H. E. the Viceroy in Council praying, among other things, that a law may be passed declaring it illegal for an agent of a company to charge more than 6 per cent. for money lent by him to the company, and to charge in the shape of commission for managing the company more than 20 per cent. of the profits made after placing a sufficient amount to the depreciation of buildings and machinery, and that the minimum amount to be so placed shall be 2½ per cent. per annum upon the initial capital expenditure of the company upon these items. Further, that in all companies worked under the Act, it shall be obligatory, with penal effect, for agents to declare the number of shares held by them and their nominees, and that to prevent the votes of the agents from swamping those of the shareholders, while shareholders shall have votes for each share up to ten, for any number above ten an agent or other shareholder shall only have one vote for every ten shares held by him up to 110, and one vote for every 100 shares beyond 100. In politics we have come to the conclusion that every contract is more or less one-sided. This view has been embodied in several laws passed for the protection of the tenantry in Ireland, by the Act passed last year for the crofters of Scotland, by the Truck Act passed during the present Parliamentary Session, and by the important Act passed by the present Viceroy in Council for the protection of the Zamindari tenantry of Bengal. I think the shareholders in Bombay cotton mills will have to be included in the list of those unable without the protection of Government to look after their own interests. The present Indian Companies' Act, I take it, expresses the convictions of the Government of India upon this point. These companies are being floated to so large an extent that competition will in a few years reduce the profits to zero unless the Government by placing a limit upon the profits of agents give the shareholders needful protection. The first thing needing to be declared illegal is that agents shall be remunerated by a lump commission upon the total quantity of goods produced, irrespective of their marked value, and irrespective of the profit made.

D. GOSTLING.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HIS PAST CAREER.

THE following letter from Mr. Gladstone has been received by Mr. Walter M Laren, M. P., in reply to one calling his attention to the fact that Mr. Chatterton, the Tory candidate for the Crewe Division, had stated that Mr. Gladstone in his fiftieth year was "in full sympathy with the Tory party." Mr. M' Laren in a speech refuted that statement ; Mr. Chatterton repeated it, and Mr. M' Laren sent the speeches to Mr. Gladstone asking for a few words to decide who was right and who wrong :—

London, April 25.

Dear Mr. M' Laren,— I think that probably Mr Chatterton speaks in good faith, but has been misled by calumnious works I have no leisure to confute in detail. You will be safe in adopting the following propositions :—1. It is true that down to the year 1839, when I was twenty-nine years old, I might fairly be called a Tory of the Tories in questions relating to the Church. 2. It is untrue that even at that time I could justly be so described in other questions. 3. I am not aware that after 1839, or at all events after 1841, I could justly be described even in Church questions as a Troy of the Tories, or perhaps as a Tory at all. I would qualify this statement if any one could show that since these dates I had said one word in favour of maintaining the Irish Church. 4. In 1843 I was denounced in the House of Lords as being disloyal to the principles of protection. 5. In 1849-50 I assisted to the best of my power the Government of Naples. 6. In 1851, in company with the Peeliters the Irish Roman Catholics, and the group led by Mr, Cobden, I actively resisted both Whigs and Tories, but the last especially in defence of religious liberty on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. 7. Unquestionably I differed strongly from the first Government of Lord Palmerston in 1855-58 on the questions of peace, of foreign policy, of finance, and of divorce. The last was not a party question. On the other three I believe that my opinions were, as they are now—practically the opinions of the Liberal party. 8. Lord Derby sent me to the Ionian Islands in 1858 in precisely the same sense as that in which the Government of 1868-74 sent Lord Iddesleigh to America. Both were cases of independent service given in a good cause 9. In company with Lord Russell and Mr. Milner Gibson, I gave the vote in 1858 on the Conspiracy Bill which brought in the Tories. Like Lord Russell, after doing this I knew it to be my duty to give the Tories fair play and such support as was equitable until positive cause of difference should arise. 10. Before their Italian policy was made public I declined to join in the vote of want of confidence which removed them from office. But a few weeks later, when the volume containing it was published, I intimated in Parliament that had I known that policy at the time, I should have pursued a different course. So much for my Toryism down to 1859. It is most irksome to me to enter upon egotistical narrative, which I well know not to be required for the great body of my countrymen. But as it appears that Liberal candidates are here and there made subject to prejudice through statements utterly erroneous, I have felt it my duty to put you and them in possession, however succinctly, of some means of meeting such statements,—I remain, dear Sir, with all good wishes, faithfully yours,

W. S. B. M'Laren, Esq., M. P. W. E. GLADSTONE.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE AMERICAN SENATE.

SENATOR INGALLS, Republican (Kansas), delivered a political address in the American Senate on Monday, April 30, to a crowded audience. He severely criticised the political past of Senator Voorhees, Democrat (Indiana) who replied, the result being the bitterest debate which has been heard in the Assembly for years. "Liar," "scoundrel," "dirty dog," and other epithets were freely exchanged.

Senator Ingalls attacked Senator Voorhees's conduct during the civil war, declaring that his opponent had sympathized with the Confederacy during the rebellion. Among the choice passages in the debate were the following :—Mr. Ingalls alleged that Mr. Voorhees had called the Union soldiers "hirelings" and "Lincoln dogs," adding that each of them should go to a blacksmith's shop and have an iron collar put round his neck, with the inscription, "My dog. Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Voorhees denounced this statement as a lie.

Mr Ingalls thereupon read a certificate of the truth of the charge, signed by inhabitants of Indiana. Mr. Ingalls continued :—Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the Senator with a bell-rope on the train after he made that "Lincoln dog speech?"

Mr. Voorhees : The Senator is a great liar when he intimates such a thing—a great liar and a dirty dog. It never occurred; never in the world. That is all the answer I have, and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the Senator who is instigating these lies." (This remark was made with reference to Representative Johnston of Indiana, who was seated at a desk directly in rear of Mr. Ingalls.)

Mr. Ingalls : "There is a very reputable gentleman in the Chamber, a citizen of Indiana, who informs me that the signers of that certificate are entirely reputable inhabitants of Indiana, and that he knows fifty people who heard the Senator.

Mr. Voorhees : "Tell him I say he is an imfamous scoundrel and liar; tell him I say so."

Senator Eustis, Democrat (Louisiana), here rose to say that the scene reminded him of a conversation which he had overheard between two ladies. One said, "What a great place Washington is for amusement. Just think of it! We have Ingalls, the circus, and the races—all in the same week!"

This debate attracts universal attention.

A SHAM CONVENT IN PARIS.

THE trial of the two women Thierry and Coche, whose adventures were described recently, has commenced in Paris. They styled themselves "Sister Adalbert" and "Sister Therese," and kept a so-called orphanage, which they had dubbed with the high-sounding title of the "Convent of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows. In on sense (the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says) the name was not ill-chosen. It was a wretched asylum for its unlucky inmates, who unfolded a doleful tale as the trial went on. The prisoners were prosecuted for wearing a religious habit to which they had no right for swindling, for assault, and other misdemeanours too numerous to recapitulate. A few queer things transpired in the course of the examination of the witnesses. Some gay and festive dinners were given at this precious "convent," and a priest who was a frequent guest had all kinds of tricks played on him by the fair devotees. Napkins were stuffed down his back ; his nose was pulled, and matters often assumed so lively a turn that the profane were kept out of the way. An old lady Mdlle de Saintandre, who had been induced to enter the house, and had foolishly presented the 'convent' with all the money she possessed, created a sensation by describing the ill-treatment to which she had been subjected. She said that the funds collected by Thierry and Coche, instead of being devoted to the children, were squandered on "parties." More than once she was thrown down and half-throttled. On one occasion she was deprived of her wooden leg and severely handled, but she contrived to drag herself to a window and call for help. Several of the children also deposed to the brutality with which they had been treated. The most curious part of the affair was the ignorance of the rector of the parish and of the doctor who visited the sick as to the true character of the house. During the trial the prisoners constantly indulged in pious ejaculations until the judge hinted that this "little game" would not "pay." The further hearing of this remarkable case has been postponed for a fortnight.

A LATTER-DAY LAZARUS.

A LATTER-DAY Lazarus has temporarily returned to life at a place called Esparron, in the Department of the Haute-Garonne. He was an elderly man named Bade, whose death had been duly certified by the local doctors. Preparations were made for his burial, and the coffin containing his body was actually lowered into the grave when a hollow voice was heard uttering moans between the four boards. Then followed several distinct knocks on the inside of the coffin-lid. Most of the people who were standing around the grave were terrified, and ran away as if they were pursued by a battalion of "bogies." The cure, the *croque-morts*, and the sexton showed, however, no signs of trepidation, and one of the funeral fraternity of mutes went for the mayor, while another boldly and rather practically shouted down to the supposed dead man, "Attends un peu, mon vieux" ("Wait a bit, old man"). When the mayor arrived the coffin was opened and the man was taken out, but the fright was too much for him. All the town was soon talking of the "Modern Lazarus," whose resurrection was regarded as a miracle ; but, after having hovered for a day or two between time and eternity, the venerable villager at last departed in real earnest.

THE ADMISSION OF STRANGERS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE following is the report which the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the rules and regulations under which strangers are admitted to the House of Commons and its precincts have presented to the House :—

Your committee beg to report that they have taken evidence as to the various systems under which strangers are admitted to the House of Commons. Prior to 1885 the practice was loose and haphazard in the extreme, and led to many abuses. Orders were given "to bearer" on any piece of paper, and were transferred freely, and even forged. In 1885 in consequence of the dynamite explosions, very stringent rules were adopted. Members were required to send the letters in which their constituents or others had applied to them to Mr. Speaker's secretary, which letters were afterwards compared with the strangers' signatures in the gallery-book. These regulations probably gave as much security against the admission of dangerous characters as could be obtained by any system of the kind, but in a very short time they broke down on account of their complexity, and were gradually modified till they took their present shape. We do not think that it would be desirable to return to the rules of 1885, but it is useless to pretend that the present system is much safer than that which obtained previous to that date. Although the process by which admission orders are now obtained is cumbrous, and puts a large amount of clerical work on Mr. Speaker's secretary and the Committee clerks, yet, as the orders are often sent out in blank, and may be, and are, transferred from hand to hand, it gives very little protection to the House, and as the provision made for a correct register of the persons admitted is defective, but little assistance is afforded to the police. Mr. Speaker has kindly informed us that he is willing to give up the whole of his gallery to the House. We think that this offer should be gratefully accepted, and recommend that these benches should be thrown into the Stranger's Gallery. By removing the barrier space could be made for another row of branches, and the total accommodation thus increased to about 160 seats.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

We recommend for the future (*a*) that every member should be entitled to give, previous to the sitting of the House, two orders of admission to the Strangers' Gallery for each day of the Parliamentary Session ; (*b*) that an Admission Order Office, under the control of the police, should be provided as near as possible to the foot of the staircase leading from the central hall to the gallery, and in electric communication with the latter. (*c*) That every member desiring to give orders of admission to the Strangers' Gallery should make application, either personally or in writing, at the Admission Order Office, stating his own name and address, name and address of the stranger, date for which the order is required. (*d*) That the clerks in charge of the office should register and number the application and give to the member applying, or, if more convenient send to the stranger's address, a ticket of admission. Information as to when, where, and how this order should be presented, should be printed on the back. (*e*) That the stranger on coming to the House on the day and date entered on his ticket should produce it to the police, who would inform him whether there was room in the gallery, whether he must ballot for admission, or wait for a vacancy ; but that in any case, before proceeding to his seat, he should, by giving his name and address, satisfy the clerks in the Admission Office that he is the person named in the application for the ticket in his possession, and that the number of his ticket corresponds with that of the application. (*f*). That the stranger, having complied with these requirements, should then proceed to the gallery, at the door of which he would give up his ticket.

THE STRANGERS' GALLERY.

With regard to the admission of strangers to the Strangers' Gallery, during the sitting of the House, we recommend that members should apply to the Sergeant-at-Arms for orders at any time one hour subsequent to the commencement of business, and that strangers receiving such orders should at the Admission Order Office register their names and addresses, and the name of the member introducing them, and receive in exchange tickets of admission to the Gallery. This could be done either by endorsing the letter of application or by filling up printed forms which might be placed on the writing tables, &c. This modification of the old system seems to us, on the whole, the best and simplest way out of the present difficulty. We would suggest that the agents general for the various Colonies should be given the same privilege as ambassador now enjoy in regard to issuing orders for seats. We are satisfied that the safety of the House of Commons gives much anxiety to the police, and that it is expedient to assist them by diminishing, if possible, the area that they have to watch. At present, the want of a waiting-room compels a member who desires to have more than a momentary interview with any stranger to get a "viewing order," and take his friend to the terrace or the smoking-room adjoining. We recommend that this privilege should be abolished, but that a suitable room should be provided near the Centre Hall, which should be opened without any order to any one who has business with a member. We are of opinion that the police should not allow this room to be turned into a lounge, and that no one should be permitted to wait there indefinitely if the member to whom he had sent his card did not come out to him within a reasonable time. We do not propose to touch the power members now have of taking friends to the dining-room, though their names should in all cases be registered. But with this exception, we advise that no strangers not in the lobby list should be allowed to enter any part of the House except the galleries and the proposed waiting-room. Orders to view, therefore, would be done away with, while Conference Room orders will be rendered unnecessary when the new waiting-room is provided. The First Commissioner of Works believes that it will be possible to provide such a waiting-room as we recommend when the restoration of Westminster Hall is completed. Till then, perhaps, a temporary arrangement might be made, but we advise that the remainder of our recommendations should be carried out forthwith, as we are satisfied that the present system of admission is neither safe nor convenient.

THE ETERNAL CITY.

To those who take an interest in the Eternal City M. De La Brire's book on the Pope's Jubilee, entitled "A Rome," just issued in Paris, will prove both good and instructive reading. The volume, which is published by M. Gervais, of the Rue Tournon, is composed of a series of letters from a Pontifical Zouave on the *fetes* which took place at St. Peter's last Christmas. Perhaps the most curious of the letters is that descriptive of the recreations of Leo XIII. It is not given to everybody to penetrate the recesses of the Vatican domain ; but M. De La Briere, being an old Zouave and a doughty champion of the Roman Church in days gone by, was enabled to see what must be veiled for ever from the eyes of the profane and cynical heretic. When the Pope is not engaged in business or devoton he drives through his orange-groves and shrubberies, ascends a hill whence he can see the whole city, the Campagna, and the Sabine Mountains, or walks through the avenues of the Vatican, which he has had carefully kept in order. He uses the old chariot of Pius IX. for his drives, preferring it to the landaus which have been sent to him as presents by the wealthy "faithful," and in this vehicle he is driven ten or fifteen times around the gardens. By the side of a ruin which stands on the top of the hill the Pope has planted vines with his own hand, and these he cultivates with assiduity, being rather proud of the wine which he obtains from them. A favourite amusement of his Holiness is to catch birds in a huge net which has been specially made for him. After having played with the feathered captives for a few moments he sets them at liberty. This is his principal occupation in the fine weather, and he sometimes catches a thousand birds or so in this manner.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE returns of shipping and tonnage of the Suez Canal for the years—1885, 1886, 1887—have been issued as a Parliamentary paper, along with a short letter from the British Suez Canal Directors to the Marquess of Salisbury, dated March 31.

The first table shows a slight increase for 1887, both in the number of the vessels, in the tonnage, and consequently in the dues paid over that of the previous year ; thirty-seven more vessels passed through the Canal with an increased net tonnage of 135'368 tons, and an increase in the transit receipts of 1,334,980 frs.

Table 3 shows a comparative return for the three years, exhibiting the proportional percentages of the shipping and tonnage of the various nationalities using the Canal. Of this table the directors remark that the percentage of the tonnage of Great Britain for 1887 is slightly inferior to that of the previous year—76·53 per cent., as against 76·92 per cent. That of France shows a more decided diminution—6·49 per cent., as against 8·45 per cent. in 1886. Italy, on the other hand, has considerably increased her percentage, owing to the transport of troops and war material to Massowah, and now occupies the third place of the list, taking precedence of Holland, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. Her percentage is 4·27 per cent., as against 2·16 per cent. of the year 1886.

The monthly return of the night traffic through the Canal for 1886 and 1887 is interesting, says the report, as showing the constantly increasing number of vessels that take advantage of the facilities for night traffic now offered to them when provided with the electric light. The number is still increasing, for upwards of ninety vessels went through by night in the month of February last, as compared with seventy-three in December, the last month in the returns, a great relief being thus afforded to the navigation of the Canal during the day. The measure of this relief is to be found in the reduction of the number of hours occupied in the passage of a ship through the Canal. Commencing with the year 1883, during which there were no great interruptions in the traffic from quarantine regulations and military operations as in 1881 and 1882, the average length of passage through the Canal was 48½ hours. It was with reference to this figure that the International Technical Commission of 1884-85 expressed the opinion that the new works to be undertaken should be such as would enable the passage to be affected in half that time—namely, 24 hours. To this end they recommended extraordinary works of improvement which are now in course of execution. Owing to the completion of the works undertaken in 1883, and to the use of the electric light, however, a great part of the diminution of time of transit aimed at has been already attained as will be seen by the following figures :—

	Hrs.	Min.
In 1883 the average duration of passage was.	48	30
,, 1884 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	41	53
,, 1885 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	43	0
,, 1886 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	36	11
,, 1887 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	34	0

The average passage of the 393 vessels which passed through by night in 1887 was 20½ hours. The steady increase in the number of vessels using the electric light will, however, tend to arrest a diminution of the hours of transit because the greater the number passing through at night the more frequently must some of them have to go into sidings to let others pass. So long as the numbers passing at night were few, the vessels could navigate without a check hence the great reduction in the time of passage. As soon as vessels have to suffer the delay of going into sidings at night they will lose a part of this advantage ; but the traffic generally will gain as the number of vessels navigating by day is by so much reduced, and their delays from going into sidings diminished. The works above referred to, which have tended to reduce the time of transit, are the widening of the channel in the Little Bitter Lakes and the flattening of the curve in Lake Timsah. A further improvement effected during the last year, and which also leads to a saving of time for vessels arriving from the East has been the creation of port at the Suez end of the Canal. Vessels can now enter Port Tewfik and moor to buoys laid down for the purpose while the necessary formalities are being fulfilled, instead of having as formerly, to cast anchor in the roadstead, at some distance from the Company's office, and there await their turn to enter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Flambro, 1,449 tons, Captain T Grinold, arrived yesterday from Cardiff, in water-ballast.

THE s.s. Salerno, 1,659 tons, Captain B. Rogers, sails to-day, for Hull, *via* Aden, with a general cargo.

The s s Fastnet, 1,497 tons, Captain Tom Darley, sailed yesterday, with a general cargo, for Marseilles.

THE s.s. Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain C. Baldwin, will sail to-morrow, with a general cargo and 898 pilgrims, for Aden and Jeddah.

THE ship Valiant, 1,681 tons, Captain F Douglas,, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Mauritius. She had a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Othello, 1,934 tons, Capt J Atkin, laden with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Staples and three children, as passengers, sails to-day for Hull.

THE s s Elpis, 1,301 tons, Captain F Burnett, will sail to-day, with a general cargo, for Belfast *via* Aden and 60 deck passengers for Aden and Suez.

THE Barque Kentine Marie, 199 tons, Captain J C Lawson, arrived yesterday from Port Natal, having called at Delagoa Bay and Magimqa, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE Italian s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G B Dagnino, arrived yesterday afternoon from Hongkong, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers. Major Grillo and Messrs Guerrieri, Lazzare, and Bearn were saloon passengers.

THE ss Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E Worfolk, sailed yesterday for Marseilles *via* Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col A Stenhouse, Capt McCrea, Captain G. Fuller Messrs Charpie, A Cameron, and Cappel.

THE B I S N Co's s s Cocanada, 547 tons, Captain J Anderson, will sail to-day for Marmagoa and intermediate ports. She carries the following passengers :—Surg-Maj Henderson, Miss Lang and Messrs O H Clarke and Nevile, and 65 deck.

THE s.s. Etolia, 2,108 tons, Captain W. Gill, will sail to-day for Messina and Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Yaldwin, Mrs. Dudley, two Misses Dudley and Master Dudley, Mrs. Johnstone, and two children, Mrs. Cunninghan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Boden and four gentlemen.

THE Hall Line s s Rafford Hall, 2,580 tons, Captain W. Moffat, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. E. Reinold and child, Mr. and Mrs. Rich and infant, Mrs. Wilkin, Mr. G. G. White, Lt. Stuart, Mr. Stuart, Major Smythe, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Rozario and three children, Dr. Dantra and two friends, Lt. J. C. Sweet, and Messrs. J. W. Lee and H. Gilbert.

THE s s Australasian, 2,343 tons, Captain A. Simpson, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Thompson, Miss Amos, Miss Brydon, Dr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Hon. D. Forbes Sempill, Mr. Dermott Morris, Mr. A. Higgins Mr. Higgins and, one child, Lieut R. D. Broom, Mr. and Mrs. Montelar, 2 children and a nurse, Captain and Mrs. English and infant, Lieut E. E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Poore, and 3 children, Mr. Webster, Mr. E. Than, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson and 6 children, and Mr. J. Scott.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Thames.....	2131	Seaton	A	P. & O. Co.
,,R. Rubattino	3023	Marello	B	F. Bozzoni.
,, City of Carthage	1717	McGrieve	..	Sir Ch. Forbes & Co.
,, Britenia	1991	J. Black	D	W. & A. Graham
,, Othello	1934	J. Atkins	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Etolia	2108	W. Gill	F	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, European ...	1736	Mandeno	G	E. Bates & Co.
,, Eastbourne.	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Fastnet	1497	T. Darley	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Abana	2060	Beinent	L	R. Brothers & Co
,, Rafford Hall	2580	Moffat	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Sirocco	1341	J. Gill	N	Captain.
,, Brookfield..	1559	Stabell.....	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Murray	1373	Worfalk	Q	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elpis	1301	Frank	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Iran	2317	Poland.....	2	E. Bates & Co.
,, Salerno	1659	Rogers.....	3	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	Meconachie	4	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Mamelukе..	1752	A. Newey	5	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Carlton	1322	Story	6	Captain.
,, Ardbeg	1467	Cobbett	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	8	F. Muir & Co.
,, New Comen	1357	Hauron	9	Lang Moir & Co.
,, Kt. Companion	1469	Davies.....	10	Captain.
Ship Boadicea...	1895	Davies.....	11	Bbay. Co., Ld.
,, Algoma.....	1892	Murray	12	Pursotum & Co.
S.S. Accomac ..	1629	Windsor	14	Captain.
,, Akbar	1445	Baldwin	15	Hajee Cassim & Co.
,, Abeona	1405	Corner	16	Cursetjee Edulji.
,, Westbourne	1227	Bennington	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Katie	2116	Lund.....	17	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Inchmarec..	1287	Major	18	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Flambro' (s)	Grinald	Cardiff.
	Marie (barque) ..	Lawson	Port Natal.
	Hormida (s)	Dagnino	Hongkong.
	Valiant (ship)	Douglas	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Clan Murray (s) ..	Worfolk	Marseilles.
	Fastnet (s).....	Darley	Marseilles.
24	Rufford Hall (s)..	Moffat	Liverpool.
	Othello (s)	Atkin	Hull.
	Coconada (s).....	Anderson	Marmagao.
	Etolia (s).....	Gill.....	Marseilles.
	Elpis (s)	Burnett	Belfast.
	Salermo (s)	Rogers	Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Flambro' for Port Said.
,, City of Carthage, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
19 Rajpootana s ....Stebbing....Singapore, May 6.
Euphrates s .....Brown .....Rangoon, May 12.
Tanais s .....Lugan .....Colombo, May 12.
Taisang s .....Jackson ....Hongkong, May 3.
DEPARTURES.
May 18.—Steamers Chanda and Madras. Barque Souserain.
May 19.—Ship Hoghton Tower.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.
20 Lalpoora s..... ..... Calcutta.
21 Hughenden s ... . Cardiff.
Clan Ranald s.... ..... Vizagapatam.
May. DEPARTURES.
21 C. Drummond s.. ..... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Capt Alban, 7 Bo Infy, on leave, from Mhow.

MAY 23.

Capt Jervis, Bo Ord Dept, to join, from Madras.
Col Seton, Adjt-Gen l's Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Surgn Corkery, Bo I M D, on duty, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Capt Conran, 23rd Bo L I, on leave, to England.
Capt Alban, 7th Bo Infy, on leave, to England.
Surgn-Major Dantra, Bengal I M D, on furlough, to London.
Capt, Fuller, Bo., A P Depot, on leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Surg F C Reeves are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Judicial—Under the provisions, of Sec 4 of Act XVIII, of 1884 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1884), the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Roe, BA, CS, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr T W Smyth, MA, CS, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Messrs R F Rampini and H W Gordon took their seat as Offig Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 30th ult.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F W P Macdonald, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 19th Regt, Ben Infy, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, from 14th Apl 1888.

Mr J Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College in Bundelkhand, is granted furlough for 1 year, under Sec 132, chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H Harrison, Commandant of his Highness the Gaekwar's Local Battalion at Dhari, is appointed to be Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda in charge of Okhamandal, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps, sub pro tem, from 20th Mar 1888, and during the employment on foreign service of Lieut-Col W H Salmon, or until further orders.

Surg-Major J Duke, Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, granted privilege leave for 90 days, from 23rd Apl 1888, or date of departure.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the B S C from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Edward Hearle Cole, Derbyshire Regt, Offig Squadron Officer, 7th Ben Cavy—17th Apl 1886.

Lieut-Col C D Swete, B S C, 10th Ben Infy, (m c) for year. Pension service,—23rd year, commenced 18th Jany 1888.

Maj P G Maltby B S C, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service,—21st year, commenced 6th July 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut-Col A Landon, Genl List Infy, (m. c.) for 121 days.

Surg-Maj J J Wood, MB, (p a) for 123 days.

Promotions.—The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Colonel in the Army. Lieut Col John Biddulph—24th Feb 1888.

Medical Department.—To be Brigade-Surgeons. Surg Maj E A Fitzgerald, from 9th Dec 1887, vice Brigade Surg W R Rice, M D, promoted. Surg Major P Cullen, M D, from 18th Apl 1888, vice Brigade Surg A Garden, M D, retired. Surg Maj W Moir, M B, from 26th Apl, 1881, vice Brigade-Surg E Bonavia, M D, retired.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.—Lieut W J D Dundee, RE, is appointed to the Mily Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 1st Grade, from 30th Mar 1888.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are approved :—

Capt Edwin Horatio Fenn, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Akyab, to be Port Officer, Bassein.

Capt Edmund Hembery Ensor, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bassein, to be Port Officer, Akyab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H R LeM. Carey, S C, Examr of Accts, is appointed to officiate as Examr of P W Accts, Bengal, during the absence on special leave of Col D H Trail, R E, or until further orders.

Mr A Scott, Hony Asst Engr, Central Provinces, temporarily employed in the Simla Imperial Circle, is retransferred to those Provinces, from date of the privilege leave for 3 months which has been granted to him from the 1st Apl 1888.

With the concurrence of the Secy of State for India his Excellency the Govr-Genl in Council, is pleased to admit the undermentio ned Engrs with European training appointed to the P W D in India to the benefits of the more favourable pension rules for Civil Engrs published in Resolution of the Govt of India in the Finance Dept No. 449, dated the 18th Ap

NOTICES.

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers as particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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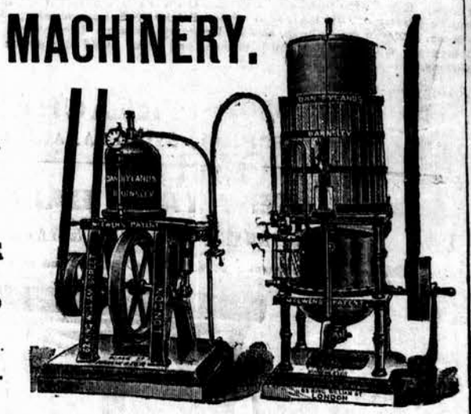

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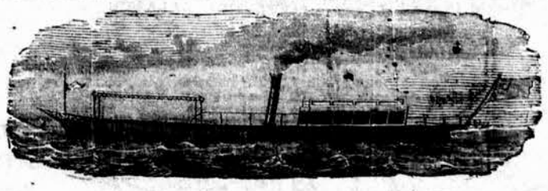

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